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EDITORIAL COMMENT

A STRANGE CHRISTMAS

The failure of half a dozen European rulers to follow the simple Christian precept, Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you, has thrown the entire civilized world into confusion, has caused loss of life and untold suffering to millions and has brought poverty and hunger to the helpless and innocent of eight or more nations. Instead of a season of rejoicing, this Christmas is one of sorrow and heartache and it presents the strange spectacle of one group of people promoting war while another, with equal ardor, endeavors to alleviate the suffering it is causing.

On the first Christmas the whole world was at peace, on this one it is more deeply involved in warfare than it has ever been before, yet the spirit of charity has never been so broadly developed.

We have heard the suggestion made that no Christmas celebration should take place in this country, that all money commonly used in that way should be devoted to the various relief funds or to sending Christmas gifts to the children in the warring countries, but this does not appeal to us. We agree rather with another suggestion that we spare the children of our own country from bearing the burden of sorrow that their fathers must feel and that for them there shall be no diminution of the spirit of rejoicing.

Be to all those who are blessed in having children about them or who are in any way responsible for them or for the sick and suffering, we wish a happy Christmas which will come to them from the service which they render.

WIDER USES OF CENTRAL REGISTRIES

The members of our profession who have developed the idea of central registries have had always in mind a much broader field of influence for them than that simply of a registry through which properly certified nurses were to obtain work, but perhaps they have not fully realized the tremendous value of such activities in every large city until the call came for the mobilization in New York of the nurses who were to sail on the Red Cross steamer for the European war zone. The Central Club and Registry at 84 East 84th Street was immediately selected as headquarters for these nurses. Some of them were in the city for more than a week. Although rooming quarters at the Club were entirely inadequate for such a number, provision was made by the officials of the Club for them to be lodged outside, using the Clubhouse as headquarters for mail and as a gathering place with the use of the dining room.

All over the country, wherever central registries exist, the preparation of the Red Cross contingent for nursing service has been expedited and simplified.

Plans for the new building for the Central Nurses' Club and Registry in New York are now so far advanced that there is every probability of the new club house being ready for occupation in about a year from this time. A lot has been purchased on Lexington Avenue and 40th Street and plans are being drawn for a twelve-story building which is to contain everything possible for the comfort and convenience of the nurses who are to occupy it. This building is to cost \$400,000—\$15,000 of which was raised by nurses themselves and the balance is supplied by the Young Women's Christian Association. The board of managers of the Central Club having the new plans in charge is composed equally of members of the nursing profession and of lay women of the Association. The erection of a building of this capacity is far beyond anything of the kind designed exclusively for nurses in this country.

It is because of the erection of this building and the possibilities it offers that the idea of establishing central headquarters in New York for all of our national interests was brought forward at the St. Louis meetings and a committee formed which now has the matter of central headquarters under consideration.

The Central Club and Registry of Chicago is one of the youngest of such organizations, having been in operation less than a year, but it now has 400 nurses enrolled on its registry and has moved from its first headquarters of two rooms to a fine old residence on Calumet Avenue

for whose rental it is paying \$2400 a year. This house provides office, assembly and sleeping rooms and a large dining room which is run on the restaurant plan. The whole project is already self-supporting and the Chicago nurses have a definite plan with a prosperous financial outlook for the erection of an enormous club house at the end of three years, which will be absolutely their own property, financed and managed by the nurses of Chicago.

Of the registries in smaller nursing centres, we know of none that are not doing well and they are all becoming more and more central points of interest in their communities. They are first of all breaking down the rigid school lines which have, for so many years, impeded nursing progress in many places. In registries, in work for state registration, in Red Cross work and everything else, progress is in direct proportion to the way in which nurses in groups stand together. We must bear in mind that it is impossible, in any walk in life, to make changes that are in the nature of a reform without stirring up selfish or commercial opposition from people whose personal interests are being interfered with and such people are much more in evidence than are those who are working quietly for human betterment. All of our efforts for establishing registries, for safeguarding nursing education, for improving conditions under which nurses work, for obtaining state registration, for promoting standards for admission to the Red Cross Nursing Service, to public health positions, etc., are apt to create antagonism which can only be combated if the great body of nurses who believe in these principles stand shoulder to shoulder. More and more our central directorates are becoming the rallying points around which these interests are centred.

PROFESSIONAL EQUALITY AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS ANNIVERSARY

In an article written by Miss Sherman, found elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL, she describes the recent celebration, by the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, Maryland, of its twenty-fifth anniversary; but one aspect has not been presented which seemed to us to carry a significant message of encouragement to the nurse in particular and the world in general.

To these exercises came back scores of the hospital and medical school alumni and the alumnae of the school of nursing. That they mingled together in all the social festivities, luncheons, teas and garden parties, was not surprising, as we understand that the relation between

officers and pupils of this school of nursing and the members of the medical staff has always been one of dignified and cordial coöperation, but we have been impressed by a far more significant attitude that appeared to sweep away all those subtle lines of distinction that have existed, unconsciously perhaps, between the two professions very generally from the beginning of things. This was best expressed in a most remarkable photograph taken at the time. It contained over three hundred men and women, many of whom have already written their names in large letters upon the pages of fame, grouped with the easy freedom of a family gathering. There, to the right, sitting upon the ground, Drs. Finner, Barker, Thayer, Finney; Judge Harlan, the President of the Board of Trustees and many others, backed by a row of women, seated, equally prominent in the nursing world. In the centre, Dr. Welch, President Goodnow of the University and the first superintendent—that good friend of the nursing profession—Dr. Hurd, surrounded by eager-faced nurses; here and there a white uniform shows the head nurse or one of the officers of the school, making a high light and breaking the otherwise dark monotony.

The press also seemed to catch this democratic spirit and gave equal prominence to the members of the two professions, even the "cats" emphasized this thought—Sir William Osler, a group of nurses from the first class, the dean of the medical school and one or two individual nurses appearing in the same grouping.

At the opening convocation, held in the Lyric, filled by distinguished members of Baltimore society, Professor M. A. Netting, a member of the first class of the school of nursing, was given a central place on the programme and the officers of the school occupied platform seats with the trustees, medical staff and eminent visiting physicians from elsewhere.

Physicians were seen at the alumnae meetings listening to papers read by its members, while the nurses were eager and interested attendants at the various clinics.

So the members of the nursing profession at large, who have so frequently deplored the apparent failure on the part of members of the medical profession generally, to recognize the importance of upholding standards of nurse education, cannot fail to see in the democratic spirit displayed upon this occasion, an encouraging and definite sign of progress.

ADDITIONS TO NURSING LITERATURE

Two new books by nurses have reached us during the past month. Amy E. Pope has added *A Medical Dictionary for Nurses* to her series of nursing text books and, like the others, this will probably prove well adapted to its purpose and will be in great demand. A new writer, a Johns Hopkins graduate, Miss K. E. M. Dumbell, provides a timely book called *California and the Far West, Suggestions for the West-Bound Traveler*, a charming guide book, with practical information regarding the various routes, side trips, points of special interest, etc., and which gives also a list of hotels. Delegates to the next convention will find in it much to help them plan their trip to the best advantage.

Miss Fahy's *Visiting Nurse Manual* reached us too late for comment in the October JOURNAL and by November we failed to think of it as a new book, so much was it needed and so perfectly did it fill that need. We wish to speak of it now as an indispensable part of the outfit of every public health nurse, it seems to cover every phase of her work and though it is written primarily for the Chicago nurses, so that there are local allusions, the general principles involved are applicable everywhere. The price is so low that no one need do without it, 25 cents, including postage. We only wonder that we have had to wait so long for just this kind of information for the visiting nurse.

From Chicago, too, comes a bulletin called *Nurses' Papers on Tuberculosis* containing five papers read before the Nurses' Study Circle of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. They are practical, interesting and a credit to the staff. They may be ordered at ten cents each from 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

Miss Crandall asks us to add to the Christmas suggestions we have already given, that of the suitability of Mrs. Aldis' little monograph on *Florence Nightingale*. The price is ten cents and it may be ordered from Miss Crandall at 54 East 34 Street, New York.

"THE NURSE"

We have received a number of inquiries from nurses in different parts of the country about a new magazine called *The Nurse* which has recently been put into circulation.

This is another commercial magazine and is the property, we understand, of the manager of the Chatauque correspondence school. We quote from its announcement circular as follows:

By arrangement with the Chattanooga School of Nursing the publishers have access to the list of 17,170 names of the Chattanooga School. We are thus in association with the largest group of nurses in the United States with whom we shall continue the work of the Chattanooga School by providing in *The Nurse*, a post-graduate course of instruction in nursing.

The circulation of *The Nurse* will be largely among these graduates and student nurses. . . .

There is today in the nursing world a pressing need for an independent and outspoken magazine. Impractical nurse leaders have arisen and under their narrow policies and ill-considered leadership the obscure and conscientious nurse must suffer because of the humaned outcome in which the professional nurse will be held if present attempts to control the field of nursing by legislation are successful.

From its first issue *The Nurse* will emphatically and continuously oppose the movement whereby small groups of nurse leaders seek to control the other nurses of the several states.

We believe this sufficiently explains the magazine's status and that any comment from us is unnecessary.

NURSING NEWS

The constant readers of the *JOURNAL* will have come to realize that it is only upon very rare occasions that material of any kind that has been published elsewhere is given space in our pages. We do not gather our news from newspapers or copy bodily from other nursing magazines, though we have in the past taken some important items from the local leaflets or alumnae reports sent us. Even this custom is to be abandoned and we shall, hereafter, publish only such items of news as are sent directly to us and preference will be given to material that is typewritten. As the *JOURNAL* is the official organ of the national association and of many of the state associations, it is the privilege of the officers of these associations, and also our desire, that all of their important reports, announcements and news items should appear in its pages, but to be of value these items should be of more than local interest. The *JOURNAL* pages are limited in number and the cost of using extra space has to be considered in a professional magazine like ours as well as in a strictly commercial one.

Because of these space limitations we were obliged to make a ruling, several years ago, that we would not publish funeral resolutions of sympathy on the death of members. Many such resolutions on the death of Miss McKinnis have reached us from different state and alumnae groups in different parts of the country and probably more will come, but we know we are doing what she would have wished in holding to our usual custom.

THE NURSE AS A SOCIAL FACTOR¹

By ISADORE SHAPIRO

Member of the Birmingham Bar and of the Alabama Legislature

The task of the times is the righting of wrongs. Every human activity is saturated with the spirit of service, at no period has the gospel of brotherhood been so nearly paramount, civic righteousness is in the ascendancy, industrial peace is being accelerated, the application of true religion receives more consideration than the preaching of dogmatic theology, disease has intelligent opposition, every abuse is encountering rectification, sunshine is no longer a monopoly, the freedom of air is attainable, social justice is supplanting charity, the common goal is the common weal. These projects for mass betterment inspire us with the hope of an ameliorated future. The imperfections of these projects and their incompleteness create an arena for high resolves and sublime endeavors.

The aim of reform is the advancement of the human race. Such advancement is dependent, fundamentally, upon the public health. In the crusade against disease and in the battle for health, no one is better equipped than the nurse. The nurse is essentially an ameliorist, she is a humanitarian by profession. As a social agency, she is a factor of great potency. A utilitarian by precept, the life of the nurse is dedicated to the service of humanity.

The efficient nurse should possess certain characteristics. Above all, she must be human. She must be a nurse by temperament, patient to a high degree, gentle and sympathetic. A gentle touch, an encouraging word, a sympathetic demeanor, oftentimes mean more to the patient than the administration of drugs. There is nothing more exhilarating than the warmth of a fellow-being, and yet the nurse must not permit sentiment to override discretion.

Some nurses serve as mere machines, and go about their work mechanically, feeling that their full duty is performed when they execute the instructions of the doctor and follow their daily routine. The nurse should manifest an interest in the patient's welfare, and this interest must not be conventional but heartfelt and sincere. This interest

¹ Read before the Alabama Graduate Nurses' Association, October 12, 1914.

should not be confined to the patient. If the nurse is attending the patient in his home, his surroundings, his every comfort, deserve attention.

Being temperamentally a nurse, the next prerequisite is an education. In any vocation the value of an education can hardly be exaggerated. Education makes for efficiency. It is not meant that one cannot be an efficient nurse unless she has a knowledge of language and an understanding of the arts and sciences. But she can be more efficient if she possesses a general education. This includes a familiarity with current affairs. One cannot have a proper understanding of things unless he has some knowledge of their derivation and terminology. A general education would materially assist the nurse in the acquisition of her technical education and in the training school. She would comprehend more readily and intelligently. Moreover, a broad knowledge of affairs, particularly of current events, would make her more companionable, and to be companionable is one of the nurse's prime missions.

Then, the nurse should have a technical knowledge of her vocation. In short, she must be a *Nurse*. She cannot be a successful nurse unless she has a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, dietetics, hygiene, practical dressing of wounds, domestic science, cooking, etc.

No one should be permitted to pursue the practice of nursing unless she is a graduate of a training school approved by some official authority, and every graduate nurse should be required to register. I believe most strongly in a system of registration, and, as a member of the next legislature, will do whatever I can to have such a system adopted by the State of Alabama.

Endowed with the nurse's temperament, possessed both of a general and technical education, and having duly registered, the graduate nurse, in addition to the pursuit of her vocation, can render to society a service of incalculable worth. The district nurse, especially, has every opportunity for usefulness.

The Red Cross is one of the colossal monuments to humanity. The one civilized remnant of the European war is the Red Cross. The soldier on the firing line and the Red Cross nurse on the slaughter-field, constitute a grotesque paradox. One is civilization collapsed, the other is civilization exemplified. One is a destroyer; the other a savior.

Not only in the campaign against disease, but in all enterprises for social and industrial progression, the nurse is in a conspicuous position to be a leader. By being active in your nurses' organization and in this state society, you will be rendering a vast service to your profession.

Whatever promotes the profession of nursing also advances the human race.

The activities of the graduate nurse should not be confined to her own organization, she should assume a live interest in all endeavors for social improvement. The suppression of vice, the cessation of child exploitation, the education of the masses, the morality of the streets, the sanitation of the home, the cleanliness of the people, the purity of food, the adequacy of playgrounds, the procurement of labor—in these and kindred movements, the assistance and counsel and coöperation of the graduate nurse is absolutely imperative.

The message that I desire to convey to this first gathering of the Alabama Graduate Nurses' Association is that the nurse be, first, human; second, educated; third, trained and registered, and, lastly, that she have a social vision, a social conscience, and that she participate actively in all enterprises for community betterment.

Such a combination will make of the nurse a purveyor of health, a propeller of good, a champion of life.

A CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION IN EGYPT

By FRANCES JACKSON BENNETT

Assist., Egypt

It was Christmas Eve and the air was decidedly chilly as we walked over to the Minien Hospital, making us gather our wraps more closely around us. As we entered the ground floor not a soul was visible and even on the first floor there was an unusual silence and lack of bustle. However, as we mounted higher merry sounds greeted our ears and guided by them, we made our way to the large chapel, which, to economize space, had been built above the wards. Here a very bright sight met our eyes. At the top of the chapel was a large Christmas tree laden with toys, while on a table close by lay huge bundles of warm clothing which loving hands had prepared. And the body of the chapel! Can one ever forget that sight? Down the left side women were crowding together while on the right the men squatted, all looking so cozy and picturesque for they were enveloped in bright red blankets, provided by the hospital as part of the Indian patients' dress. All, of course, were very excited. To most of them that was the most wonderful evening they had ever known, for, with the exception of one or two old patients, none had even heard of a Christmas tree before.

When all were gathered the electric lights were turned off and the numerous little candles lighted. Such a moment! For a while all seemed to hold their breath as the toys and the silver trimming shimmered in the light of the scores of candles.

When the Egyptian pastor had offered prayer in the name of Him to whom the church owes its Christmas-tide joys, the doctors removed the toys one by one from the tree while the nurses passed them down the aisle from one to another until they finally reached the hands for which they were destined. Then the packages were distributed, so that before the evening came to an end each patient had received a tiny toy and packet containing several good warm garments with his own name on them, showing that all had been remembered though there must have been well over one hundred present.

How the excitement grew as the evening wore on! One old man who, for many years, has been hospital messenger, postman and fire lighter, almost lost his balance as he stood on a bench and shouted and laughed and laughed again until his whole body swayed and his face shone and he quite forgot himself and everyone around in an ecstasy of joy. The people around caught the spirit of his mirth and they, too, let themselves go, so that for a few minutes the room rang with sounds of their joy.

At last they were dismissed and as they filed out, the men through one door, the women through another, each one was handed some fruit. Thus ended a glad and bright evening, the brightest that some present had ever experienced in their lives. Many of these present were followers of the religion of the Prophet of Arabia which, though sick enough and easy on the men who own its sway, brings no joy to womanhood in this world and no hope for the world to come.

Should not we who know the Light of Life ever pray that the true joy of our Christmas-tide may enter the hearts and brighten the lives of these, our brothers and sisters of the East?

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES

Dr A. B. BLUMGARTEN, M.D.

Lecturer to the Training School, German Hospital, New York; author of "Medicine for Nurses"

In the treatment of disease the physician usually contents himself merely with ordering certain remedies to be given. It remains with

the nurse, however, to administer these remedies in such a manner as to obtain their maximum effects.

The efficiency or inefficiency of a remedy depends largely upon the way it is administered. In the proper method of administration, therefore, the nurse wields a subtle power with which she can often produce brilliant effects from remedies of even moderate power. By an improper method of administration a mild effect may not even be produced from a usually potent remedy.

In most hospitals where a relatively ideal condition for nursing exists, the methods for the administration of medicines are usually based on more or less empirical rules. In my experience and in the experience of many others, these rules are often based merely on traditions which have been handed down from nurse to nurse and are not based on sound facts. In time, many of these rules take on a certain local color, so that today the methods for the administration of remedies in one institution may be very diverse from those extant in another similar, equally efficient, institution.

It is my purpose in this series of articles to study the whole field of the administration of all medicines, and I shall endeavor to lift the curtain of empiricism and tradition and bring to bear upon the subject the searchlight of science.

I shall attempt to show that medicines should be administered in a very definite manner according to perfectly well-known physical and chemical laws. Moreover, I shall endeavor to elucidate these laws in a simple manner that the nurse may understand the reasons for the administration of some remedies in one way and other remedies in another way.

It is unfortunate that the teaching of some fundamental chemical facts has heretofore been left out of the nurses' curriculum. The knowledge of many of these simple laws is essential for the proper performance of many practical processes of a nurse's daily routine. With the elevation of the standards of the nursing profession, and with the increase in the requirements for admission to training schools, the curriculum is becoming so modified as to include a study of some of the fundamental chemical and physical laws, so that the nurse of the future will be thoroughly grounded in these essentials for proper, intelligent and ideal nursing.

Medicines are usually administered for one or the other of two distinct purposes: first, to obtain effects only at the site of application, (local effects); second, to obtain effects of other, more remote parts of the body than the site of application (general effects).

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL REMEDIES

To obtain local effects, remedies are usually administered in three different forms: first, Solutions and Liniments; second, Pastes or Plasters; third, Ointments.

The principle on which the effects are obtained is merely to make contact of the remedy with the diseased tissue or the bacteria in the tissue.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANTISEPTIC SOLUTIONS

Antiseptic solutions are usually applied for their antiseptic effect, to check the growth of bacteria. To obtain the best antiseptic action from a solution it is necessary to keep the solution constantly in contact with the inflamed tissue or wound and to change it frequently. In this way the maximum antiseptic effect is obtained and the purulent secretions are constantly removed.

The most efficient way in which these results can be obtained is to keep the wound or diseased tissue in a continuous bath of the desired antiseptic solution. This ideal condition, however, is rarely possible for practical reasons, so that we have to be content with an antiseptic bath given for from a half to one hour, frequently repeated, or with wet dressings.

In the use of the antiseptic solutions it is preferable to have the solutions cold, especially if there is considerable inflammation present.

WET DRESSINGS

In most instances antiseptic solutions are applied by means of gauze which has been immersed in the required solution. It is always best to have the gauze take up as large a quantity of solution as possible, since the object of the wet dressing is to keep the antiseptic solution continually in contact with the skin or wound and thus check the growth of the bacteria on these tissues. The dressings should be kept constantly moist by frequently changing them or by covering the outer dressing with rubber tissue. Of these two methods frequent changing is better, since in this way not only are the dressings kept moist but the secretions of the wound are kept drained. Covering wet dressings with rubber tissue is to be avoided. The constant moisture and heat, together with the purulent secretions present under rubber tissue dressings, are just the factors necessary for the growth of bacteria and for the softening of the tissues, especially so since the antiseptic action soon passes off.

The antiseptic action of a solution depends on a chemical combination of the chemical antiseptic with the albuminous bacteria and as soon as all the chemical antiseptic of the solution has combined with some of the bacteria, the solution is no longer efficient, so that frequent change of dressings is the price of efficient antiseptia.

ADMINISTRATION OF LINIMENTS

Liniments are usually applied for their soothing effect to relieve pain. Warmth is usually helpful to such action. For this reason they are best applied on a piece of flannel or lint. This prevents rapid evaporation and keeps the skin warm.

Many liniments are applied by vigorous rubbing on the skin. The effect thus produced is due principally to the vigorous massage and very little, if any, to the liniment itself.

PASTES AND PLASTERS

Pastes and plasters are usually applied to produce the following effects: one, to relieve pain; two, to dilate the blood vessels of the skin, and in this way to withdraw blood from the deeper tissues or organs, thus relieving congestion and inflammation of these organs; three, to produce blisters. The rapidity and character of the effect produced depend on the strength of the drug contained in the paste or plaster. The stronger the drug and the longer the application, the more marked is the effect. The stronger the percentage of drug in the paste or plaster the shorter should be the time of application.

Pastes are usually diluted with flour till the desired strength is obtained. They are then wrapped in a piece of gauze or lint and applied at the site ordered. Plasters should be moistened in lukewarm water and applied on the site ordered.

The usual length of time for the application of ordinary strengths of pastes or plasters is from ten to twenty minutes. However, the nurse should not restrict herself to applying either a paste or a plaster according to the above rule unless she obtains the desired effect but she should vary the time of application, and with the doctor's permission, the strength of the paste so as to obtain the desired effect, that is, relief from pain, production of redness or the formation of a blister.

ADMINISTRATION OF OINTMENTS

Ointments are drugs contained in a menstruum of fat, usually lard. They may be applied to produce either a local or a general effect. We will deal with their use in the production of local effects.

Ointments are the best means of applying remedies to obtain continuous local effects. The fatty menstruum in which the drug is contained dissolves very readily but does not evaporate. In this way continual contact of the drug and tissue is obtained thus producing a continuous maximum effect.

The ointment should be spread on a piece of gauze, flannel or lint and the heat of the body readily dissolves the fat and liberates the contained drug. Ointments should be changed frequently, usually about every day. They should be avoided on discharging wounds or sinuses as they prevent free drainage of the excretions. They, also, may be applied by rubbing, but this method is only recommended when a general effect is desired.

ADMINISTRATION OF REMEDIES TO MUCOUS-MEMBRANE-LINED CAVITIES

Administration of mouth washes and gargles. Mouth washes and gargles are solutions which are applied to affect the mucous-membrane of the mouth and the tissues of the throat. They are used principally to produce a constricting (astringent), or an antiseptic effect on these tissues or both of these effects together.

To produce these effects it is essential that the drug be in contact with every part of the lining membrane of the tissues to be affected. The solution used should be kept moving by means of a current of expired air which the patient should keep constantly passing through the mouth.

Mouth washes and gargles are really efficient only in the mouth proper. To obtain effects on the tissues of the throat, such as the tonsils or pharynx, sprays are preferable, since they are able to reach the diseased tissue which gargles cannot do. In order that a fluid may come in contact with the tonsils or back of the throat, the fluid must be swallowed, since in gargling, the anterior pillars of the throat come in contact with one another, and the current of expired air passing through the mouth in the process of gargling prevents any fluid from reaching the tonsils or back of the throat. Therefore to apply medicines to the tonsils or to the back of the throat the best method is to apply them by means of a spray and not by means of a gargle.

(To be continued.)

WEATHER TOPICS

By M. W. CURRAN, M.D.

Chatsworth, N. J.

(Continued from page 118)

The weather preceding a storm is especially noted for its effects in producing neuralgia and rheumatic pains. This is, in a large part, due to increasing humidity. Indeed, changing humidity, by changing the rate of evaporation of the surface of the skin and consequently its temperature, profoundly affects the individual and contributes largely to his comfort or discomfort. It is this which makes the difference between the bright and cheerful hot weather of the arid regions and the muggy, insufferable weather, close, moist, and sweltering, which precedes summer thunderstorms at low elevations in the eastern states. The temperature of evaporation is substantially the temperature that is felt and it is this that makes the hot weather of New Mexico quite as endurable as that of Ohio.

Clouds are collections of minute particles of water suspended in the atmosphere. While fog is principally formed by the cooling of the lower layers of the atmosphere, clouds are due more especially to the rising currents which, when cooled to the dew point, condense into cloud. The cloud masses, being heavier than air, tend to sink but the sinking takes place very slowly, partly because the water particles and the ice needles which compose the clouds are very small, and partly because the rising currents to which they owe their origin counteract the sinking process. A cloudburst is an exceedingly heavy rain over a small territory. It occurs only with local, not general storms, most commonly in the hottest season and at the hottest time of day. The rain falls four to six inches per hour but continues only a few moments. Meantime the phenomena of atmospheric electricity are usually marked. Thunder storms, unlike other storms, have a favored hour and one may look for them in the late afternoon or early evening. The thunder storm areas of the country are well defined, however, and beginning in the cooler regions of Maine which have an average of ten a year, pass through Philadelphia with its average of twenty to thirty and reach the highwater mark in the very center of the nation, where fifty a year is the average.

Humidity is the amount of moisture or vapor of water in the air. In atmospheric phenomena the vapor of water passes into the air by

evaporation. A given space at a given temperature can contain only a definite amount of water. If it contains less it will endeavor to fill up by evaporation; if it contains more the surplus moisture will condense. Vapor in the atmosphere, by reflecting back to earth the heat radiated into the air, equalizes the temperature and serves as a blanket to prevent the escape of heat. The enervating effect of a moist, hot atmosphere is well known and is in part due to the fact that such a condition of the air makes relief by perspiration impossible. The percentage of moisture in the air to what it could hold if saturated is called the relative humidity; it is measured by the hygrometer. Thus if the air contains half the moisture necessary to saturation, the relative humidity is 50; if only a third, it is 33. The vapor of water, like any other vapor or gas, exerts a pressure in its endeavor to expand. The pressure or tension of the vapor, expressed in inches or millimeters of the mercurial column of the barometer, is one way of expressing the absolute humidity or the absolute amount of vapor in the air.

Rain is the moisture of the atmosphere condensed into drops large enough to fall with perceptible velocity to the earth. The formation of rain is in general a continuation of the processes of the formation of clouds, dew and fog. The deposition of moisture depends on the cooling of the atmosphere.

Water, owing to its high specific heat, has an equalizing tendency on climate, which is extended to adjacent land by the wind; hence the difference between an insular and a continental climate. The preponderance of land in the northern hemisphere makes its seasons more marked, and the earth's average surface temperature is thus higher during the northern than during the southern summer.

The climate of the United States embraces all varieties from that of the tropics to that of the arctic. Its chief peculiarity is the rapid alternation of temperature, due especially to the "cold waves" accompanying areas of high pressure.

It is important to know the effect on human life and human sickness of good climates to which our invalids may be sent. The literature on the various health resorts is written mostly by men who reside there and is made up variously of several elements. (1) Scientific facts, concerning temperature, sunshine, humidity, cloudiness, altitudes, etc. (2) Personal experience and observation. (3) Arguments in favor of the particular climate and against the influences and qualities that rival climates possess.

When investigating a health resort, if you study its literature in

order to arrive at a conclusion, you must always take into consideration the sins of omission as well as those of commission. For instance, anyone studying the health and climatological conditions of south Jersey, particularly the piney region and coast resorts, would arrive at the conclusion that the mosquito was an unknown insect in that territory, inasmuch as no mention of the pest is made in any of the literature or descriptive circulars furnished by the railroads or hotelkeepers. As a matter of fact the mosquitoes are so abundant they render life very annoying for the healthy and for invalids they are simply intolerable. Real estate agents, hotelkeepers and railroads developing or depending on the prosperity of a resort, view the climatological disadvantages of their community very leniently; therefore, are not to be relied on. Personal experience is the only sure guide and while you may often be surprised at your discoveries, you will never be deceived nor will your patient be disappointed.

Climate is not a specific. It is a valuable aid. Alone, however, it will not usually effect a cure. Medical care cannot be dispensed with because the patient is in a favorable climate. Climate and a suitable regime of daily life and management are two mutually interdependent factors, a combination of both giving the best results.

A health resort must possess facilities for comfortable living, pure drinking water, good sanitation, proper, well-cooked food, efficient nurses and physicians, out-of-door facilities and ease of accessibility.

The human race is supposed to have come from the plateaus and mountain tops, from the roof of the world, the Himalayas. Human blood, at the top of Pike's Peak, contains thirty-three per cent more red corpuscles than it does at sea level. It also contains 80 per cent more white corpuscles. If the human blood is enriched and purified within a few days by the mere fact of elevation, why will it not be practical in time, to have floating hospitals in the air? The science of aeronautics is making such progress there seems to be little question that within a few years the mechanical difficulties of such a project will have been removed.

A patient, taken to a high altitude, is apt to suffer from mountain sickness. This is because the lungs have lost their facility in oxygen secretion and the patient is suffering from partial oxygen starvation. Instant relief can be secured by administering oxygen. After a few days the lungs rapidly develop the power to secrete oxygen and the blood is again supplied with its normal amount. The increase of hemoglobin in the blood at high altitudes is not caused by a concentration

of the blood but by a scarcity of oxygen which stimulates the bone marrow to unusual activity. The volume of the blood remains the same but the blood increases in richness. It is now contended that the lungs have the power to secrete oxygen. They withdraw the oxygen from the air and add it to the blood. But this is done only when the lungs are forced to act. At sea level the amount of oxygen in the air is larger and the air pressure is heavier. As a result the lungs do not have to secrete it. The oxygen is forced almost mechanically into the blood, and the lungs, through lack of exercise, become weak. At a high altitude the lungs are forced to fight for the scant oxygen of the upper air which develops strength, thus giving the patient the chance to throw off the affliction. When exercising freely in high altitudes, the lungs give off combustion products which cause headaches and mountain sickness.

PIONEER DAYS¹

Dr. HARRIET PROPLES

As I look over our big state, I cannot but wonder at the great changes that have taken place in the last few years. Railroads and automobiles have taken the place of the old stages with their four and eight horses; little towns, here and there, have sprung up as in a single night on land where once you could ride for miles and miles, seeing only sage brush and a few pine trees on the hillside, with now and then a jack-rabbit. Today we have little ranches with houses and barns, not dirt-roof cabins or straw sheds, but little cottages with good barns full of hay and grain, while orchards and flower gardens all add beauty to them.

Not only has a great change taken place in our schools, in the agricultural and mining world, but also in the medical and nursing world. Fifteen years ago I landed in Montana; after a two-day stay in our capital city, I was sent out to a mining town by one of our leading physicians. My first word of greeting was: "You are too young. What do you know about sick babies?" They evidently were looking for an old lady with strings tied under her chin. After the doctor had given me the orders for my little patients, the mother began telling me where I would find things in the kitchen to prepare the meals. A

¹ Read at the third annual meeting of the Montana State Association of Graduate Nurses, Billings, Montana, June, 1914.

week's washing was also waiting for the nurse, the pile of wood was low, and the cow was only to be milked once a day. However, after my feeble efforts of trying to assist the mother with the noon meal, the maid was sent for and for six weeks I made myself busy with my little patients, never investigating what happened to the wood pile or inquiring whether the cow had proper attention.

My next case was in a Jewish family. Again I was too young. My trouble with this case was that I did not stay awake as long as they liked. "Why, the last nurse we had never took her clothes off for four weeks." What would you think of a nurse today who would not change her clothes for four weeks? Can a nurse do justice to her profession if she has not had a proper amount of rest?

After three or four months, going from one case to another, the doctor decided he could trust me out of town, so I was sent up into the mountains, about thirty miles, to a typhoid fever case. My medicine for this case was a package of opium salt. Orders were, "Make him comfortable as possible," for the poor man was going to die, as his temperature was 103°. When I arrived, I found two little rooms, one small window in the bedroom and a little stove kept red hot, so that the patient would not take cold. Two miners were paid six dollars a day each to look after the man. One quart of milk was taken for nourishment, the cream being taken off for the coffee. The patient had been sick three weeks. During that time, his clothes, which consisted of heavy wool underwear, and his bedding had not been changed. After looking the camp over, the men found three nightshirts and in their search they had spread the news that the patient was to have a bath. When I was half through the bath I looked out of the window and I am sure every man in the camp was looking in to see that young nurse give a man a bath.

Another case—the man had pneumonia. I was told a trained nurse was in charge of the case, that I would get my orders from her, that the patient had been having several alcohol baths during the day. I found the trained nurse was an old lady who had run a boarding house. The alcohol bath was an ounce of alcohol in a gravy bowl, the bowl filled up with warm water. A sponge, as large as the bowl, was used in giving the patient the bath. By no means must the clothes or bedding be removed, for the patient would take cold. I can assure you I made my patient clean and comfortable. My predecessor left the case, saying she would not be responsible for such new fangled ideas. My medicine in this case, as usual, was a package of opium salt. When

I wanted to give a dose, I found the wife of the patient had given it to her cow. This patient, too, made a good recovery.

Another call—a patient fifty miles from the railroad. The nurse in this case must be a big strong one, who could carry a big man; by all means she must be homely, as this young man was engaged to a very wealthy young girl in the valley. They had read in some book of a patient falling in love with his nurse, and there must be no romance in this case. However, the poor man died in a week. Their question was: What shall we do for an undertaker? I did the best I knew how. They sent the body to the nearest town.

After eighteen months of nursing in little mining towns, going from one case to another, I decided to try a larger place. Here I found most of the people better educated but they were in doubt as to what position a nurse held in the home. Was she to have her plate in the kitchen with the maid or was she to be taken in as one of the family? After the first meal, there was no doubt left in their minds as to where that nurse belonged. Now there are no questions asked as to one's age, strength or how long she can keep her eyes open without sleep. They know we are only human and, to give service, must not only have a proper amount of rest but must have a few hours of recreation.

There is now no reason why the public should remain in ignorance as to the qualifications of the nurse they employ. They can consult the register from which she was secured. Nine years ago last March, a little band of nurses met to organize the first nurses' register in Montana. There were six trained nurses, six or eight experienced nurses; a woman was put in charge of this register and a small fee of \$3 a year was charged the nurses. The president of that register or association is now the worthy president of our State Board, some of the members are members of our State Association. The small fee of \$1 was charged persons getting a nurse through the register. Doctors and patients were only too glad to pay the fee, for they knew whom they were getting. Today we are proud to say we have a number of hospitals and training schools all over the state, nurses' registers are in every city of any size, many counties have their associations; there are several school nurses, one tuberculosis visiting nurse. Only a short time ago I heard a rumor that we are to have in one of our cities a school of instruction for the visiting nurse and social worker. What nurse today is not proud of the little band of nurses that six years ago started to give of their time, money and energy to get state registration? They did their work without the support of the public or physicians. Eight-

ten months ago they saw the fruits of their labor and today Montana nurses have state registration.

Montana and Montana nurses are young, but we are proud to know that we can stand beside our sister states, many of them older than we are; not only that, but we shall have a voice in that great national meeting which is to be held in San Francisco, in June 1915.

THE LAST CHRISTMAS TREE

By ELIZABETH H. STEELE

Lake Placid, N. Y.

Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.

—Abou ben Adhem.

In a little village in the backwoods region of Illinois, some forty years ago, lived a Jewish family which had come from the borders of the Black Forest to seek a home, independence and religious tolerance in the New World. None other of their race and faith neighbored them for many miles in any direction and the children of the family, consisting of two sons of eight and eleven years, and a daughter, Amelie, of thirteen, attended the day-school with the other village children and also Sunday School at the Baptist Church. Yet the ancient family altar was not neglected on ceremonious Fast Days or Feast Days. The Christian Easter and the Jewish Passover each in turn presented its symbolic mysteries to their youthful minds. The Hebrew Yom Kippur (the Jewish New Year) and the Christmas Festival were alike celebrated, the former with all the traditional religious rites, the latter by the giving of presents and the attendance at the yearly Baptist Church Christmas tree.

The village was Baptist to the core, Baptist of the "hard shell" variety, and held yearly revival services, during which "conversions" were made and "souls were saved," chiefly among the younger population, the older residents being already either more or less zealous adherents of the faith or, in a few instances, so hardened to the consequences of unrepentance as that the most terrible pictures of eternal punishment and damnation on the one hand or glowing descriptions of never-ending rewards and bliss on the other, alike failed to soften their perverted natures.

*The following little tale is founded upon fact, and was related to the writer by a friend, who was herself the little "Amelie" of the story.

One of Amelie's school-girl friends, a mere child of twelve summers, had lately been "converted" and was experiencing that rapturous state of mind, in which an appeal to the emotional and the expulsive in us, supplemented by our own sense of struggle within between the powers of good and evil which we term "original sin," having reduced us for a time to a condition of abasement and penitence, finally lifts us upward on wings of faith amongst the clouds and we feel ourselves, thenceforth, to be one of "the elect."

Jennie was a fair slender girl, whose narrow chest and stooped figure (suggestive of a certain physical predisposition) contrasted strongly with Amelie's dark ruddy skin and robust health. Not over-strong and subject for two winters past to a hacking cough, Jennie, with her religious ecstasies and sudden bursts of psalm-singing and prayer, had seemed to Amelie to be following the natural development of her temperament, and the happy smile and flushed cheek deceived with an appearance of health. Then came a severe winter which almost finished the poor lungs, so that the inadequate summer of those regions of which spring found her possessed, barely sufficed to pilot her through a balmy summer in the pine region; and the little strength gained by frequent outings during the warm months, left her at the first touch of chill air. November found her indoors, mostly confined to bed. When the December snow lay on the ground, Jennie's young life was ebbing fast with the ebbing year.

One strong desire dwelt with her by day and haunted her dreams by night, the wish to see once more the beautiful Christmas tree that always graced the Baptist Sunday School Festival 'on the eve before Christmas, with its candles, tinsel paper ornaments, colored bags of candy, and all the bright toys and gew-gaws that so delighted the youthful village heart.

But as the weeks went by and Christmas Day drew nearer, it was plainly to be seen that Jennie would never go out doors again. The truth dawned on Amelie at last when, on her way to school through the crisp morning air, she heard the tone of sympathy as a kindly neighbor inquired how Jennie had passed the night, and saw the heavily-shaken head and heard the muttered "Poor lamb! her earthly troubles do be near an end!"

So, as she realized that the unspectacularly bright eye, hectic cheek and wasted frame meant the early breaking of their friendship, Amelie pondered long and earnestly on some means by which she might gratify Jennie's oft-repeated wish to see a Christmas tree once more.

Two days before Christmas, she took her brother Ike into her confidence and harnessing themselves to an old bob-sleigh borrowed from a neighbor, the two children set off down the village street in the direction of a fir-swamp. Here, in turns, they wisked the one they had brought with them and felled and bound with ropes to the sleigh a deeply young fir tree; then back to the village they trudged hauling their load after them, with bright, healthy cheeks and sparkling eyes. It partook of the nature of an adventure, for, lest their secret should leak out prematurely, they returned by a back route and smuggled their prize into the woodshed, where they judged it would be safe from village observation.

Here, with an old soap-box as a base, they nailed the tree firmly upright and clapped their hands with glee to see how imposing it looked already. Two days were spent in trimming it with such bits of broken candles and tinsel stars and odds and ends saved from former Christmas trees as they could get together. Half a dozen real candles they did get with some hoarded pennies. On Christmas Eve the tree was conveyed to Jennie's house where, with the help of her mother, it was set up in the "best room," into which the sick girl was then carried; and all the spindled candles being lighted, they sparkled amid the green boughs like so many stars.

Jennie clasped her hands in rapture and gazed and gazed at the resplendent vision with her soul in her eyes. Then putting her thin arms about the neck of her friend, she burst into tears of mingled joy and gratitude.

But the evening was a happy one, with carols sung by childish voices and much youthful merriment over the untying of certain mysterious packages which were fastened to the green boughs. When it was over and the candles all safely burned out, Jennie begged that the curtains be left undrawn, so that the moonlight might shine in and still make a glory of the Tree, her Christmas Tree, the last wish of her life fulfilled.

So going, with a happy smile on her wan face, she at last fell asleep and dreamed that the Christ-Child had come again to earth and was leading her gently by the hand, her cough all gone and the cruel pain in her side, and the road by which they went was bordered by great fir trees, all ablaze with Christmas candles.

For a few days after this, the sick girl seemed to gain in strength, but it was only the flickering of the candle of life about to die down in its socket. Late one afternoon in Christmas week, Annie was hastily summoned to the bed-side of her dying friend.

Jennie had just taken the last communion and the Baptist minister was still praying in a loud voice. As the little Jewish maiden entered the room, with awe-stricken face, he mingled her name with the petition he was offering for the family of the dying girl, praying that "this lamb of the flock of Israel" might be brought into "the true fold." Amalie neither realized nor resented the influence for the room seemed filled with a solemn Presence and her gaze was on the face of her little playmate, already overshadowed by the wings of the Angel of Death.

Jennie lay back on her pillows, exhausted, breathing rapidly with half-closed eyes, but as Amalie stood beside her, holding one nervous hand in her own, with strange and sudden strength, Jennie sat up in bed and with clasped hands, gazing upward, cried. "O, Glory! I see the New Jerusalem."

With that one ecstatic look, her eyes dimmed and closed and she sank back into the arms of her little Jewish friend.

THE RED CROSS

IN CHARGE OF

JANE A. DELANO, R.N.

Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service

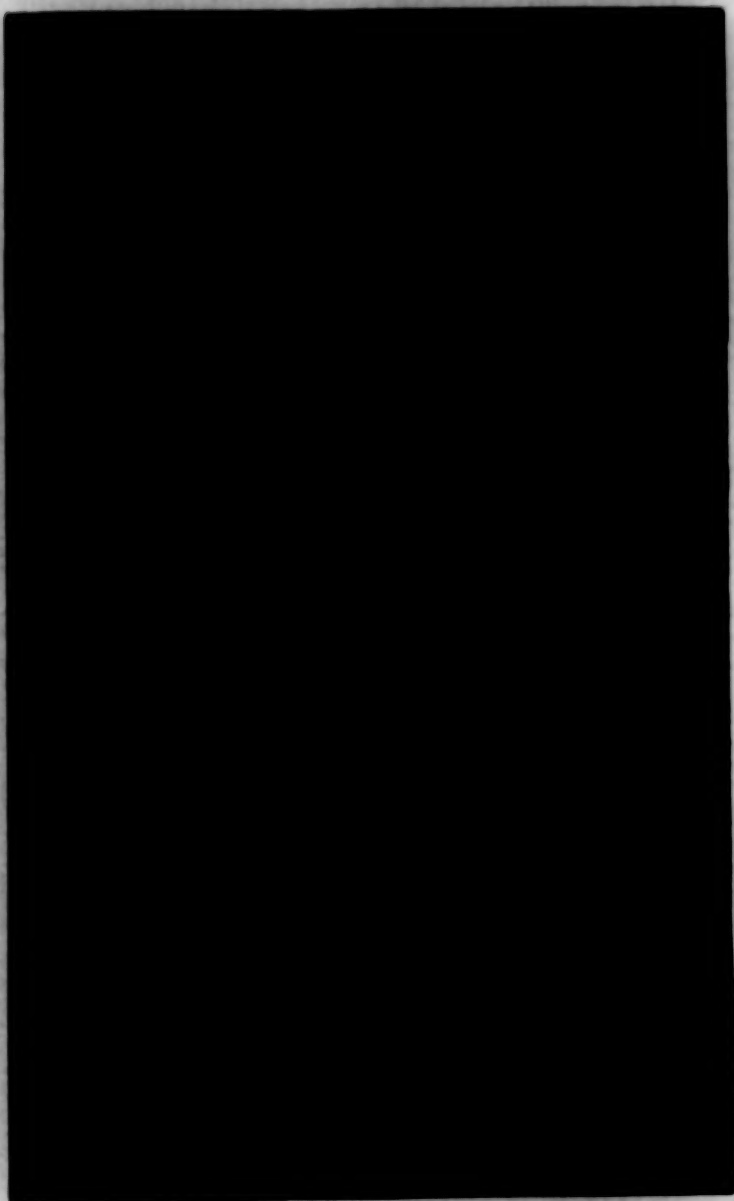
FURTHER NEWS FROM THE RED CROSS SHIP

While it is too soon to have heard by mail from the units assigned to service on the continent of Europe, letters have come from those in England telling of the journey from Falmouth, the place of landing, to the hospitals designated by the British Government as their first stopping place. Major Patterson, of the First Aid Department, who sailed with the units on the Red Cross Ship, told on his return of the reception of the Red Cross personnel in the various countries.

At Falmouth arrangements were made to transport the Russian units and supplies by rail to Dundee, Scotland, from which port they sailed on the steamship *Berger* for Gothenburg, Sweden, thence by rail to Stockholm, again by ship to Raimo and finally by rail to Petrograd. We have not yet learned the final destination of these units.

The two English units were divided, one going to the American Ladies' Hospital, at Paignton, near Torquay in Devonshire. This hospital is situated on the Parish Singer estate which Mr. Singer gave for hospital use during the war. Some of the supplies went with this unit and the remainder for the British Red Cross were shipped to the Army Medical Stores at Woolwich, for the use of the Medical Director-General of the Army. The other English unit went to Hasler Royal Naval Hospital, Gosport, near Portsmouth, where they have more than 1200 cases in the hospital, consisting of English and Belgians.

Sailing from Falmouth September 30, the ship proceeded to Pauillac, France, the port of Bordeaux. Owing to the fact that some of the units were proceeding to Germany and Austria, via Rotterdam, the French officials allowed no one to land at Pauillac except the officers to obtain supplies for the ship, Admiral Ward and Major Patterson. Admiral Ward and Major Patterson went to Bordeaux to ascertain what disposition the French Government wished made of the French units and of the supplies for the American Ambulance Hospital and the French



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE RED CROSS SHIP

Red Cross. The Chief of the Bureau of Sanitation (Surgeon General of the French Army) decided at once that the units were to proceed to Pau, which is about seventy miles south of Bordeaux, near the Spanish border. Here 500 severely wounded German prisoners were then lying. When this work is completed the French Government intends that our units shall convert a new French Barrack Building in Bordeaux into a hospital for the receipt of wounded.

On the evening of the 2d of October the French Minister of War sent for the American officers and personally expressed the gratitude of the French Government for the gift of personnel and supplies by the American Red Cross. The supplies for the French Red Cross and the American Ambulance were discharged the morning of October 3 and the two units for France left by train for Pau the same afternoon.

The Red Cross Ship sailed for Rotterdam at daylight October 4. Off Brest, the ship was stopped by a French torpedo boat and directed to report at Dover to obtain an English pilot to take it through the mine-fields recently laid in the North Sea. Two or three days after the arrival of the ship in Holland, the funeral services of thirty-two of those lost in the sinking of the British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue* took place at the Hague under the auspices of the British Minister, Sir Alan Johnston and Lady Johnston. A reminder of the realities of war indeed!

While going up the Meas River the vessel was boarded at Vlaardingen by Colonel Nord, of the Dutch Army Medical Corps, and by Major Thomas Wilkins and Captain Baron Swerts de Landen Weyborgh, of the Dutch Red Cross.

The Prince Consort, who is president of the Dutch Red Cross, visited the ship on the afternoon of October 9 and made a cordial speech of welcome. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister, and the German and Austrian Ministers at the Hague, also paid visits to the ship. On October 9, Count Helle de Tallyrand and Baron Goldschmidt Rothschild arrived to conduct the two units for Germany to Berlin and to remain with them in the capacity of interpreters as long as it should be found necessary.

The two German and two Austrian units left the Meas Station the morning of October 10, en route to Berlin which they reached the next day. The latest reports indicate that both German units have been sent to Glinde in German Silesia.

The Austrian units were to proceed to Czeow, either to remain there or possibly to be sent to some other point.

A SECOND UNIT FOR SERBIA

The first Serbian unit is at Belgrade. An additional unit for Serbia sailed on the Finland November 17 with Mathild H. Krueger as supervisor. Miss Krueger has been lately engaged at Altagan, North Carolina, with Lydia Holman doing volunteer work. She was last year secretary of the American Nurses' Association. To make up this unit the committees in New Hampshire; Detroit, Michigan; Providence, Rhode Island, and Kansas City, Missouri, were called upon. Additional units will no doubt be sent later to other places.

HOW NURSES MAY HELP

Nursing associations and individual nurses throughout the country have responded nobly to the needs of war-stricken Europe. It would be impossible in the space allotted to us to give a list of individual nurses who have forwarded sums of money to this office, while there are many who have contributed through other channels, of which we have no record.

The Graduate Nurses' Association, of Waterbury, Connecticut, raised \$600 and other associations are raising money or making supplies. In Buffalo, the association at its meeting on November 1, devoted the day to Red Cross work and while letters were read from the Buffalo Red Cross Nurses in Europe, knitting and sewing for the needy was done by the members.

In Washington, D. C., they are planning to raise a sum of money and knit or crochet warm garments to be sent to the units in the cold countries. Knitted hip-one-tight jackets, knitted or crocheted mufflers, one and one-half yards long, and fifteen inches wide and bed-covers, might all be acceptable to our units. If associations wish to make these for any unit they may be forwarded through the Washington office, to the unit designated. These packages should be addressed to Jane A. Delano, Chairman National Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS

A brief account of the supervising nurses may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Helen Scott Hay, Superintendent. A graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. Has held many positions of responsibility including that of superintendent of her own training school. She was

selected by the Red Cross to establish a school for nurses in Bulgaria and would have sailed for that country early in September but was prevented by the conditions of war, will probably go to Serbia when her present duties are completed.

Mary E. Glavin. A graduate of the Boston City Hospital Training School for Nurses; late superintendent of nurses at the Woman's Hospital, New York City, and the City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. She served as a Red Cross nurse during the Spanish-American War, in the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippines; also in Japanese base hospitals during the Russo-Japanese War. Miss Glavin acted as chief nurse during the relief work in Dayton following the Ohio flood. She has now been granted a leave of absence by the George D. Perkins Visiting Nurses' Association of Akron, Ohio, where she has been employed for some time as superintendent.

Margaret Lehmann is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In order to accept service with the Red Cross in Europe, Miss Lehmann has been granted leave of absence from the Visiting Nurse Society of which she has been superintendent for five years. Previous to this she was superintendent of the Methodist Hospital Training School in Indianapolis and head nurse at the Pennsylvania Hospital. She also recently had a year of study in the department of Nursing and Health at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

Allice E. Henderson is a graduate of Johns Hopkins School for Nurses, and for three years was operating room assistant and supervisor in the same institution. She has also been supervisor at the Toronto General and Albany General Hospital. Miss Henderson has just left the Detroit General Hospital where she was assistant to the superintendent.

Louy Minigrowski is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital and has had much experience in executive work, her last position being that of superintendent of the General City Hospital, Savannah, Georgia.

J. Beatrice Bruman has for a number of years been a chief nurse in the Navy Nurse Corps and was granted a leave of absence by the surgeon-general of the navy to accept service as supervisor of one of the Red Cross groups.

Allice C. Beale is a graduate of the Illinois Training School. For four years Miss Beale was superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital, University of Iowa, and for two years was instructor in the Illinois Training School. She has also been in charge of the Isabel Hampton Robb Nurses' Club, Cleveland, for two years, from which she is now on leave of absence.

Dorcas G. Burger is a graduate of Boston City Hospital School for Nurses, where she has been engaged in responsible executive work.

Frances H. Meyer is a graduate of New York City Hospital. She has had experience in private duty and was chief nurse for three years in one of the departments of New York Lying-In Hospital. Miss Meyer has also had experience in public health work.

Charlotte Dwyer is a graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. For ten years she has been instructor, assistant superintendent and acting superintendent in that school.

Anna Routinger is a graduate of the New York Hospital Training School. She resigned her position as director of nurses in the New York Lying-In Hospital in order to accept service with the Red Cross in Europe. Miss Routinger was for some years assistant superintendent of nurses of the New York Hospital, superintendent of a convalescent home in New York City, and also had an extended experience as chief operating-room nurse in the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip.

Elizabeth Dooly is a graduate of the Cincinnati Jewish Hospital. For some time she has been night superintendent at the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati; also acting superintendent of the same institution for a considerable period.

PERSONNEL OF SECOND SERVIAN UNIT

The nurses who sailed for Servia late in November, Miss Krueger in charge, are as follows:

Detroit—Maudie Ellis, Mary Siehn, Teresa Cusley, Wilhelmina L. Weyhing.

Kansas City—Genevieve Tetreault, Una Fry, Clara Tullson, Clara F. Stuker.

New Hampshire—Anna C. Locksby, Eva Pearl Canfield.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

WAR NURSING ABROAD

In the varied and animated columns of *The British Journal of Nursing* we see many well-known names of nurses and physicians at the front. The Belgian doctors who came to the Congress at Cologne are all active and have been in close working relations with English nurses, some of whom they called upon personally at the outpost. French committees are also being assisted by Mrs. Fenwick in securing staffs of English nurses. Miss Cuthar, Miss Thurston and others have had exciting adventures at the front and in reading the letters and articles both in the nursing press and the daily papers, one gets the impression that nurses in this war have been closer to the firing line and more nearly involved in the horrors and dangers of actual war than ever before. Not a few have been killed or wounded by shot and shell. Many have had narrow escapes from real peril and some have encountered the cold hatred engendered by race prejudice, which we somehow would never dream of any nurse meeting, so accustomed are we to thinking of ourselves as outside of all forms of dislike.

Since the war began, the French nursing journals have not come and so we have heard nothing of Dr. Hamilton, but knowing the quality of her nurses and the official positions they have had in the army during peace, we feel sure that they are in the most responsible posts and are in the army hospitals. We feel certain, also, that during the stay of the French government at Bordeaux, the work of Dr. Hamilton, Miss Elton and their head-nurses must be having the official recognition that it deserves and we rather hope that one streak of the silver lining to the cloud may be the national prestige of these Nightingales of France.

In Paris, we surmise, all the usual absurdities of a mobbish, amateur, untrained force of Red Cross society lady-nurses are going on; yet outside of the actual nursing, the French Red Cross, as *The British Journal of Nursing* reminds us, exceeds others in excellent arrangements of its auxiliaries in providing good and suitable food for all kinds of needy ones, both wounded and refugees or destitute families.

In Holland, though out of the war area, nurses and all others are overwhelmed with the needs of the refugees.

Australia, New Zealand and Canada are sending nursing detachments to Europe.

No word has been heard from Sister Agnes, though one of the English letters spoke of her being in Brussels with a staff of Sisters.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Early in the new year the International Council will try to reach its members and get from them some definite word as to our next meeting—whether to give it up entirely. What they decide will not, of course, alter our national plans for the American Nurses' Association.

THE OLD PROBLEM

As we close our page, the *British Journal of Nursing* for November 7 comes to hand with an editorial on "Tinsel Glory," in which protest is again made against sending untrained women to nurse the soldiers. It would seem that while the War Office is taking care in the selection of nurses sent under its auspices, the British Red Cross, which seems never to have been in sympathy with trained nurses as a body, is allowing society women to go abroad wearing its uniform and symbol who, after reaching the front, assume active nursing duties and crowd out properly qualified women from such service.

A well-organized nursing service for the Red Cross in time of peace is the only safe preparation for the proper care of the sick in time of war. Even from this country at the present time untrained women are going abroad under other agencies than the Red Cross and it would seem that in order to protect the sick and wounded in the armies from amateur nursing there should be broader co-operation between governments than now exists. The lure of war has just as great a fascination for women as it has for men but the soldier must be properly enrolled and under proper supervision in order to fight, while anybody and everybody are still being allowed to care for those who are down and out.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITING NURSING AND SOCIAL WELFARE

IN CHARGE OF

EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N.

Vacation Sketches (Continued from page 143)

Glasgow is the second city in size in the United Kingdom and it is meeting this terrible problem gravely and earnestly. Old houses are being torn down and play-grounds put on central corners. Public bath and wash-houses, where a woman may do an entire family washing, including the ironing, for two-pence or get a bath with towels, brushes and soap free, are doing much for these unfortunate neighborhoods. One missed the unsightly wash tubs and the overpowering odors of boiling clothes which are so offensive in our own tenements and these neat brick wash-houses explained this lack. Every large city in America needs public wash-houses in its congested districts and we would do well to copy this Glasgow Institution. Two of our calls were made on mothers of new babies living in "sublet rooms," the Scottish equivalent of furnished lodgings. Given a tiny bare room containing a straw pallet, a bare table and a broken chair, there was absolutely nothing else, not even a cup in which one might draw water.

How would a public health nurse irrigate infected eyes and instruct the mother of a three weeks' old baby? This is an easy question to put before a public health nurse in the United Kingdom. The Department of Public Health of Glasgow maintains daily clinics for sick babies and pays particular attention to babies with eye infection. In a small hospital it enters the mothers and babies suffering from acute infection and when the greatest danger is passed, the patients are discharged to return daily or twice daily for irrigation or drops, to the central office of the Department. If, for any reason, the mother cannot bring the baby for treatment, one of the nine public health nurses makes the daily call and gives the treatment. This part of the work is in charge of a woman physician and her two medical assistants who, in turn, supervise the work of the nurses. A great deal of good is being done for the babies in Glasgow by this department. In addition there are the "V.V.'s" or Volunteer Visitors—lay people who have received some First Aid and Relief instruction and who visit the most

needy cases. The system of V.V.'s has been very carefully worked out in different parts of Great Britain and its success or failure seems to depend entirely upon the personality rather than the training of the good women who volunteer for service.

We are all of us familiar with the nurse who does relief work and neglects her bad patients. We are equally familiar with the social worker, paid or volunteer, who forgets relief while sending an obviously unfit case to a public hospital. Scotland's problems are our problems in these respects but American visitors must view with respect the efforts of both trained and volunteer workers in this big field. To us its difficulties would seem almost insurmountable.

From the public health nurses we went to call on the Queen's Nurses in their attractive Haggishotham Home, 218 Bath Street. Miss Berwick, the lady superintendent, was good enough to explain their work to us. There are now 30 Queen's nurses in Glasgow and they have their own training center where every nurse must pass a six months' probation before putting on the Queen's uniform and badge. The nurses live in four homes throughout the city and there is a staff for both district and visiting work. District nursing means free nursing to the destitute sick. Visiting nursing is the same as our hourly nursing but is done through the Queen's Nurses Association. As Scotland has no Midwives Act, the Queen's nurses attend confinements, if the physician so desires, and in their after care, they make two visits for the first three days and then, in normal cases of course, one visit for the next ten days. The mothers are kept in bed as long as possible. All second calls are made in the evening or after 5 o'clock. This and night calls for maternity cases are made possible by the fact that the nurses live in these central homes and the hours can be planned as it is possible to plan them in hospital work. All of the Queen's Nurses' Homes that I was fortunate enough to visit were pleasant, comfortable places, nevertheless I was told that many nurses are seeking to enter the school and public health service in order that they may live in their own homes.

One pleasing feature of public health work in Glasgow was the penny and half-penny car fares. Each public health nurse is given two shillings or fifty cents weekly for her car service money and it is always sufficient. One can go half a mile for a half-penny or take a very long ride for a penny. In other respects living seemed less expensive for public health nurses, possibly one reason why their salaries average so much less than ours.

Everywhere I saw emphasis being laid upon prevention. The streets cars were placarded with large black and white signs reading "Safety is first aid to uninjured" and every corner-post bore a tiny white sign asking passersby to "Kindly not spit on the foot-path." The public health nurses have the strong backing of the Sanitary Department in epidemic diseases and can enforce hospitalization in cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid, unless the patient may have a single room and be kept in good quarantine. Fumigation after these diseases is done by sanitary officers and the washing from infected houses is done under supervision at the sanitary wash-houses. It is called for and counted by men, and returned in good condition. A poor consumptive's home is washed free of charge. This arrangement is a very great assistance, naturally.

The Queen's Nurses everywhere are considering Insurance Nursing under the National Insurance Act and have found the regular payments to sick workmen and lying-in women of great benefit. The question of payment by the approved Insurance Societies for this nursing service is still under consideration, but just before the present war was declared, Parliament decided to appropriate 20,000 pounds for nursing service, though just how this is to be distributed had not been made public.

July 22. Spent the day in Cupar, Fife, lunching and teing with some Scotch friends. Afternoon tea is not the event in Scotland that it is with us, the very poorest stop for their tea and crust of bread at 4.30 every day. Shops and stores make arrangements for the tea of all their employees. While in one London Hospital, I saw both visitors and internes sitting over the tea-cups in a friendly fashion around a central ward table, while every patient in the ward, including a little two-year-old surgical case enjoyed her cup of afternoon tea. The baby's, to be sure, was almost cambric tea, but the way in which its tiny hands clasped the huge brimming cup of warm tea convinced me that it had done so from birth. In spite of its being a universal habit, High Tea is rather a formidable event for the American visitor. At least three kinds of bread, four kinds of little cakes, to say nothing of scones, short bread, creams and strawberries, if the season is right, are served. One may not refuse, even when one goes to three houses in rapid succession and finds the same amount, though of different variety, set before one. At a high tea, as a six o'clock supper is sometimes called, I have seen two kinds of meat, four kinds of bread, four kinds of pastry and cake, three or four jams and preserves and a pudding served. The

damp, bracing climate makes a good deal of food necessary, but the amount is somewhat alarming to a person unused to this national custom. Travelers don't talk much about Scotch cooking. I am sure it is the best in the world. Nowhere have I tasted such fish, fruit and breads as we found everywhere in Scotland, and the hospitality of the Scotch, beggars description. Anyone who has only touched the high places in Scotch cities and mountains, has no idea of the real atmosphere of the country, but visitors fortunate enough to be received into kindly Scotch homes, to be served tea in their comfortable drawing rooms and fruit in their really wonderful gardens has some idea why Scotland exercises its tremendous influence over every absent son and daughter. No new-country citizen is more loyal to his mother country than a Scotchman, and a visitor who has been entertained in their pleasant homes understands the reason.

In addition to the numerous evidences of awakened interest in public health, the frequent mention of it in the newspapers showed the public state of mind. In the first *Glasgow Herald* which I picked up I found seven references to public health work, including a full and fine review of the proceedings of the Royal Institute of Public Health recently held in Edinburgh; a half column devoted to the evidence given on both sides in a "Consumptive Cure" case in which action had been brought against the British Medical Association for alleged libel of a famous consumptive cure. (It is interesting to know that within a few days the British Medical Association won the case.)

Baby clinics were being discussed in Parliament, floating schools for tuberculous children were being talked about in the London County Council, and the coming meetings of the British Medical Association were announced in full.

A most interesting report of these meetings was published in the *Glasgow Herald* and two paragraphs were devoted to the fact the conference "reaffirmed the opinion that State Registration of nurses is desirable." A motion was put forward urging the Council to take steps to obtain unanimity among the various interests and in the profession, as to the essentials of a Nurses' Registration Bill and also the support of the Government for legislation next session on the lines of these essentials. After some discussion the motion was carried by a large majority. Dr. C. E. S. Fleming, Trowbridge, motioned that the meeting "views with concern the increasing number of insufficiently trained nurses, and instructs the Council to call upon the Government and the other authorities concerned, to take steps to remedy this evil." The motion was unanimously adopted.

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

IN CHARGE OF

MARY M. RIDDLE, R.N.

TRAINING OF NURSES FOR PSYCHOPATHIC WORK

The growing tendency in the hospitals for the care of the insane to secure better-trained nurses for that particular work is one of the most encouraging evidences that, after all, the whole hospital world is not averse to better educated nurses. The term "better educated" is here used advisedly because it is the one frequently used by the advocates of the principle.

At a conference on modern developments in mental nursing, held in one of our large cities less than a year ago, this thought was brought out by each of the different speakers of whom but two had ever been nurses. The keynote of the conference was a consideration of how to get away from the entire dependence upon the custodial type of nurse for the insane and the general conclusion that there must be nurses of more experience (better education) was quite apparent. For this reason they debated the expediency of enticing general hospital graduates to take post-graduate courses in psychopathic work. One speaker E. E. Southard, M.D., Director of Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, may be quoted as outlining a partial plan for he says, in his paper read at the conference and published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*:

I should be in general accord with those who believe in grading, or in developing a classified nursing force, having at the bottom persons of a custodial type corresponding to the conditions of general hospitals, and above them a stratum composed chiefly of women of a higher grade. I should of course encourage persons in the orderly or maid-servant group to endeavor to rise to the higher or training school grade, but I should be inclined to give up the idea of putting "round pegs in square holes" by insisting on persons of all grades of intelligence going through the same training school. This can but pull down the general average of the training school.

As to the training school itself for state hospitals, I should advocate the inclusion of more features recalling those of general hospitals. I should like to have more insistence laid upon the part played by physicians in lecturing and giving practical demonstrations to nurses. In some general hospitals it has been the custom to pay physicians extra for their work in lecturing and demon-

*grad of
nurses*

strating: this secures better work. In Massachusetts, however, this plan could not be adopted, but an increase of salary could be granted to persons desirous of spending extra time in this manner.

Above the two grades just mentioned, I should like to see developed a higher grade of nurses for the insane. The new type of nurse might be termed briefly the psychopathic hospital type. The grade should be founded upon a course pursued subsequent to the general hospital course. The proper length of such a post-graduate nursing course is a matter of doubt but might provisionally be placed at six months. A certificate or diploma should be granted for this work.

The salary for persons taking this course should naturally be low, perhaps merely enough to cover the cost of uniforms, etc., but the course should be so elaborate, well-conceived and attractive that there would be no difficulty in securing graduates of general hospitals to take the course. Indeed I should say that any course proposed to be of this type, which should fail to secure an adequate supply of general hospital graduate nurses, would have to be marked down as a failure.

To develop this grade of nurse, it would be necessary to give the general hospital graduate nurses as good food and living conditions as they have been accustomed to in general hospitals. This would mean placing them in more special quarters and giving them more dignity than is at present accorded to nurses and attendants in most of our state hospitals for the insane.

It is clear that these nurses would be better nurses even in general nursing practice than otherwise. But here as in many other proposals, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." To make these general hospital nurses come to us, we must do more for them than in the past and we must not take them from a busy, energetic surgical or medical service to a routine composed of nothing but vigilance and hope to attract a constant stream. One of the troubles with our present system, as general hospital nurses see it, is that they find insane hospital work to consist largely of "watchful waiting" instead of constructive treatment.

Another speaker, who has always stood with but few upon the heights in advocating that which is for the best in general education but who has never favored the advancement of the nursing profession, said:

When it comes to dealing with excited or violent patients, women cannot rely on their own physical force or strength as men can. They have to rely on a personal influence which has mental and spiritual sources. The mental nurse also needs alertness, keen powers of observation, instant watchfulness, and inexhaustible patience, and withal capacity for pleasant companionship.

Cannot the fine points in the argument for heaping up the standards of nursing by a wise and careful selection of pupils for the training school be seen in this? Personal influences which spring from mental and spiritual sources cannot come whence these sources are not, and powers for pleasant companionship do not spring upon demand from untutored minds. Truly we are progressing.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF

ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

NITROUS OXIDE ANESTHESIA IN OBSTETRICS.—In a report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* it is stated that the administration of nitrous oxide during labor retards the process very little, if at all, it does not produce muscular relaxation beyond that of normal sleep. Its action is rapid and transitory, not irritating or unpleasant to inhale, gives relief from pain and accelerates labor without disastrous results. There is no predisposition to post-partum hemorrhage and involution is not delayed.

COSTUMES OF THE VOLUNTARY NURSE.—The same journal, in its letter from Paris, notes that the complaints with regard to the conduct of certain volunteer nurses of the Red Cross have been brought to the attention of the minister of war. These women wore their nurses' costumes in the street for the sake of attracting attention. He has consequently forbidden the wearing of these uniforms outside the institution to which the wearer belongs. He gives as his reason the necessity of protecting from undeserved criticism the real nurses who shun publicity and who, by their devoted service, have won the respect and gratitude of the medical profession, the sick and wounded soldiers and the public.

PROPHYLAXIS OF TYPHOID.—A Berlin medical journal says that the most important single prophylactic measure in the prevention of typhoid is the washing of the hands after defecation and before eating. If all were trained to do this systematically many illnesses other than typhoid would be avoided also.

SERUM TREATMENT OF VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.—*The Medical Record* states that this treatment has been used with success in the case of uncontrollable vomiting during pregnancy. Horse serum was tested in 1911 for this purpose with good results. The advantage of the use of blood serum obtained from pregnant women has also been demonstrated.

PRACTICAL BREAST MILK PROBLEMS.—In an article in *The Medical Record* it is stated that the diet of the mother has an important effect upon the health of the nursing, particularly in the early stages of lactation. It is considered wise to forbid the use of fruit and its deriva-

tives, as jellies, fruit juice, etc., to withhold spices and highly flavored vegetables when digestive disturbances are manifest. An ample and varied dietary can be provided from fresh meat, eggs, fish, potato, rice, milk, macaroni, cereals, cream, butter, various forms of bread, corn starch, tapioca, sage and other starchy foods. Solid diet of this kind should be used during the first month and new articles of food added very cautiously, one only each day, the effect upon the child being noted.

CARE OF RUBBER ARTICLES.—*The Interstate Medical Journal*, quoting from a foreign contemporary, says that the deterioration of rubber tubing, gloves, etc., can be lessened by keeping in a cool place and kneading them thoroughly once a month. A more efficacious method is to place them in a deep vessel of enameled ware made with a false bottom, on which the articles are laid. Beneath this is placed a layer of absorbent cotton saturated with coal oil. The false bottom is perforated so that the rubber things upon it are enveloped in the vapor of petroleum, a tight cover on the vessel preventing the escape of the vapor. The rubber retains its elasticity indefinitely if the oil is renewed every three months; it must not touch the articles. Rubber that has begun to get hard and brittle may be softened by kneading it in a warm 5 per cent solution of ammonium chloride and then in a warm 5 per cent solution of glycerine. It should drain and dry in a cool dark place.

BURNS.—A writer in *The Medical Record* states that the most convenient local application for burns is a saturated solution of baking soda in water with immersion of the burned surface if possible. A mixture of bicarbonate of soda and cornstarch, a teaspoonful each to a quart of water may be used. The dressing should be kept wet with the solution, which is applied freely at the burned area. After five or six hours an emulsion of ichthyol, half a dram, olive oil or cotton seed oil, half a pint and lime water, half a pint, may be used during the stage of acute inflammation. Later a healing ointment can be applied. In an emergency a coat of white lead, as used for painting buildings, may be poured over the burn.

SPRAINS.—*The Missouri State Medical Association Journal* has a paper on sprains in which it is stated that the modern and correct treatment is by proper stopping, exercise and massage. In regard to massage, by beginning pressure at the upper part and gradually descending in stroking, much of the effusion can be poured out at each sitting. Usually in a few days the swelling is gone. When properly strapped an attempt should be made to walk and this should be per-

covered in notwithstanding the pain, which will diminish at each succeeding attempt.

INFANT MORTALITY.—*The Canadian Medical Association Journal* says that the decimation of armies by war, and of nations by pestilence, is a tragedy which is exceeded by the infant mortality which we regard with calmness. A new-born child has less chance of living a week than a man of ninety and of living a year than a man of eighty. Over 2,300,000 infants, less than a year old, perish annually in the countries forming the civilized world or, in other words, one infant dies every ten seconds, every hour of the twenty-four.

THE RÖNTGEN RAY AND INFANT FEEDING.—At a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine it was stated that radiography has shown the fallacy of the old idea that the stomach is vertical in infancy. The posture of the child after feeding is therefore of importance. It is recommended to hold it upright against the mother's shoulder to give an opportunity to get rid of an accumulation of gas, and to interrupt the feeding, if necessary, for this purpose. Colic, indigestion and regurgitation may be lessened or prevented by posture. If regurgitation is feared, the child should be placed in bed in the prone position, with the head of the bed somewhat elevated.

THE RELATION OF DIET TO CANCER.—Dr. Duncan L. Bulkley, in a paper in *The Medical Record*, says that cancer has increased enormously as diet has become more luxurious, especially in the eating of meat. It is stated that mice living on a rice diet cannot be inoculated with cancer, while those placed on a diet of meat easily fall victims. He treats both primary and recurrent cancer with a vegetarian diet with gratifying results and believes that the excessive use of meat produces cancer in some cases. He advocates the cooking of potatoes in their skins to retain the potash and other salts which otherwise escape into the water. He also gives acetate of potassium to supply the element of potash.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF FROM PAIN UNDER RÖNTGEN RAYS.—A writer in a Berlin medical journal says that not enough attention has been paid to the analgesic action of the Röntgen rays. A sprained hip joint causing constant pain was immediately relieved by exposure to the rays. There was no pain for a week, then a mild recurrence which subsided after a second exposure. It has also been effectual in relieving pain in tumours, leukæmia and pelvic disease. It will probably prove equally potent in neuralgia, gout, deforming arthritis, furunculosis, malarial spleen and tuberculous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

A SUGGESTION FOR RED CROSS SEALS

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to suggest a plan to promote the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals. Christmas packages sealed with Red Cross seals look just as neat and dainty as those tied with ribbons. They answer a two-fold purpose as they carry with them the inspiration to remember those less fortunate than ourselves.

Yours,
M. B.

AN INVITATION FROM SAN DIEGO

DEAR EDITOR: The San Diego County Nurser' Association, a gladly band of seventy, who have come here from the north, south and east, is looking forward to May, 1915, when we hope to prevail upon our friends to come and play in the Pacific or swim in the Bay at Tent City or dine on the beach at Coronado beside a large bonfire, while the sun drops behind Point Loma.

You may gather abalone shells or fish for lobster under the rocks at Pacific Beach, or those wishing a quiet time may enjoy beautiful La Jolla.

The railroads are advertising tickets to San Diego for the same price as to other points in California; in other words they include San Diego in the price to the coast by way of San Francisco or they make it the terminal.

You will surely find friends here and what fun it will be to reminisce about what a good time we had in our chartered car as we crossed the continent to meet in San Francisco in convention.

We, in San Diego, are really very proud of our exposition buildings and our young citrus ranches, all of which are ready, even now, for your inspection. So when you do arrive the exhibits will be in place for you to see what the people of southern California have accomplished against great odds.

California.

MARY E. KIMMEL, R.N.

Assistant Secretary, San Diego County Nurser' Association.

AN UNUSUAL PNEUMONIA CASE

DEAR EDITOR: A very interesting case came under my observation not long ago, the patient being a little girl, five years of age. It appears that the child had not been well for some few days before the doctor was called. Upon taking her temperature he found it to be 102° F. No pronounced pneumonia in which the right lung was involved. I will give a chart to show how the temperature ran, as in fewer cases it is always the most interesting feature. From the first it was very irregular, ranging from 101.5° (rectal) to 103.5°, until the third day.

Day	Morning	Noon	Night
2d	101	101	101
4th	101	101	
5th & 6th		102.6 to 101.5	
7th	101		
8th		100	to 99
9th		101.4	100
10th		100	
11th	99.6	100	
12th	97	99	

The treatment was such as is usually resorted to in pneumonia. A tepid bath was ordered when the temperature was above 101, and occasionally an antipyretic was given when the baths did not lower the temperature. An expectorant was given to relieve the coughing. The chest was rubbed twice daily with camphorated oil and a vesicant, instead of a cotton, jacket was used. During the first few days ice bags were kept on the head but when the patient complained of pain in the abdomen the cold applications were put there and seemed to quiet the child as well as to lower the temperature to a small degree.

The patient was very restless and in a constant state of delirium until the tenth day when it seemed to clear up and on the eleventh day she was rational. She took little or no nourishment and for a few days rectal feeding of beef-ten was resorted to. She constantly complained of aching all over her body. She had what the doctor called morvaign in the muscles about the right eye.

Upon the sixth and seventh day a marked decrease in the amount of urine was noticed. For twenty-four hours it did not exceed 10 oz. It was examined but nothing was found except a small amount of albumin. The last but not the least grievance was a pain in the ear and in spite of all I could do the child would dig at her ear and cry with pain. From this time on we noticed that she began to be deaf and could not hear us speak with raised voices at a distance of four or five feet. The trouble had not cleared up when I left at the end of fourteen days.

Upon the eleventh day a very marked change was noted. The child was much brighter and her appetite was restored to some degree. From this time on her improvement was very rapid until I left her.

The case was a hard one but I think it was the most interesting pneumonia case out of the six I have had during the past winter.

Fenn.

M. G. C.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

DEAR BRUNN: In reference to the article by E. C., New York, in the "Letters to the Editor," in August's JOURNAL, I would like to let her know that there is still another name interested in the advertisements in the magazine of the correspondence schools for nursing. Knowing the history of one such school, I was also very indignant when I saw the advertisement and was ready to write to the magazine to ask them to discontinue it but, before doing so, thought I would investigate some of these schools a little myself, as applied for curriculum and literature, which were sent promptly and effectively until I had to notify them to discontinue wasting their postage.

One of these schools has existed for years and has carried on a very good business, turning out would-be nurses by the hundreds. It also had a few rooms in the business section of the city where women attended classes and lectures as in any special school. In three months, for some such sum as \$20.00, you would be a graduate trained nurse. As I know personally two of their graduates, I can vouch for this statement.

When the state in which this school was located took up registration of nurses, it lamented loudly because it could not register its nurses. It progressed to a stage where the state board took it to court and after a long and bitter struggle, succeeded in making it charter a hospital and give a two years' course of training as other respectable schools were doing. Now this school has an old building fitted up as quite a comfortable hospital. If they teach their curriculum, it evidently fits their nurses for registration.

This school, with its correspondence department, is now affiliated with a hospital. They offer a scholarship to their corresponding pupils if they care to take it. It is too extensive to explain but, to get back to my subject, the magazine has every right to consider such a school worthy of advertisement when it is backed up by many physicians, several notable persons are dead, and reputable clergymen. The editor of a book for nurses had a wonderful essay among the literature sent me, which, knowing the history of the school, has disgusted me to such an extent that I will not allow my pupil nurses to use this book. My personal opinion is that most of the physicians supporting the school are doing so for the profit, hence the extensive advertising.

What can we do to overcome the wild attempt of inferior physicians to support these schools? I think the only remedy is to do as Dr. Cabot advises with most social questions, "Don't try to abolish conditions but to uplift them." The world has its problems and always will have no matter what we attempt. I am where these correspondence schools could be made to fulfill a good purpose if we could get them to be honest, not to give diplomas which represent a graduate trained nurse but a certificate to state that said person is fitted to be an attendant of the sick or physician's helper. Only a physician or a nurse isolated in a poor locality can appreciate the value of a woman who can read a thermometer and carry out intelligently rules and directions left her when it is necessary to have a sick person to the care of neighbors or friends.

Also in these isolated small towns where young women have neither education nor means to enter a good training school, they can do a great deal of good and can relieve humanity of considerable suffering by studying at home and earning their cost from work to work. Let us be patient until we can establish our rural nursing more thoroughly and not take away the only aid some physicians have where there is neither money nor opportunity to procure a good nurse.

Michigan.

H. R. G.

AIR HUNGER

Dean Haven: The day preceding those upon which the state examinations of a certain state were to be held, applicants for registration received notice to this effect: on account of the numerous activities being carried on at the Capitol, applicants for the examination for state registration will present themselves at the City Hall.

The schedule of the railway lines was such that some of us arrived in time to appreciate the drawbacks of a public building in the hours when it is unoccupied by those who lend to it its individuality. Dust lay so thick upon the desks that we wondered if we would be expected to write our answers therein with a moist forefinger. One man, mindful of immaculate cuffs exclaimed, "Oh, I do hope they will dust off these desks." Unfortunate speech! Imagine our horror when we returned from a short walk to find the janitor daffily transferring the dust particles from the furniture to the air which we would be obliged to breathe, the forbidden feather duster tucked under one arm and each hand occupied with a cupful of generous proportions, which, out of courtesy to the ladies, he was removing to a convenient hiding place. The women began to arrive singly and in groups, some outwardly calm, others visibly excited and all taking a last peep at their books.

At the appointed hour, between twenty-five and thirty young women were assembled in that room. Through the tiny, old-fashioned panes of the closed windows fell the struggling sunbeams upon whose dancing rays danced millions of tiny, bacteria-born dust particles. Writing materials of every kind were present in abundance but fresh air, God's great gift, so precious in value and yet free to all for the taking, was conspicuous by its absence.

Among the candidates was one, a trim high-spirited, perhaps, but otherwise of spinsterd cast, a graduate of a thoroughly up-to-date surgical hospital which had as its slogan, "Plenty of fresh air." Conscious of faithful study and painstaking preparation, she began bravely enough, but one-half hour in that veritable Black Hole of Calcutta was sufficient to undo the work of weeks. We are all familiar with the signs that Nature gives in rebelling against great nerve strain and lack of oxygen, the profuse sweating, followed by a dull headache and face flushed almost to cyanosis. Fervently the girl writes, conscious that she is fast becoming physically unfit for the task. As she reads, the letters dance before her eyes. "Where is the thoracic dust?" She had looked that up a few days before, but the poisoned brain refused to give back the impression received. Some confused jumble of words learned in training ran through her head. It might be the thoracic dust or it might be the stenosis that she is hunting but somebody had said, "Write some answer to every question," and she chaps bewildered. The kindly surgeon at whose side she worked had said that she would do well. He is so wonderful, this man whose skilled hand and alert brain never seem to fail him, and will he be disappointed? "What is emphysema?" The old definition has gone and she composes a new one, like the Amazons of old, "terribly and wonderfully made." Her eyes travel to the closed windows. It seems impossible that on the other side there is pure air and sunlight in abundance.

With a tremendous effort the writer pulls herself together for the next question. "What are the functions of the liver?" That is an easy one. The liver is the great—what? Like a flash the word is gone and with it seems to have vanished some warm, vital force. Mysterious black spots appear upon the paper and the blood leaves the head, leaving behind a deathly pallor. She had never fainted but it must be something like this. Out of the midst before her eyes rises the face of the little mother, called to the undiscovered country. The girl ventures vaguely if she will know the reason why her daughter fails. She is now on the last out of papers. The letters are performing wonderful gymnastics. The nurse is

almost overwhelming. Three more questions. Will she be able to finish? Blindly she asserts her answers in the fewest words possible. The papers are deposited upon the desk of the attending preceptor and breathing a little prayer of thankfulness that the ordeal is over, a candidate for state registration staggers into the cloakroom, and with one supreme effort, throws open a window.

At a previous examination this question had been asked, "What does the term Registered Nurse mean to you?" Should a nurse who caused her R. N. under such circumstances be blamed if the whole thing represents to her a never-ending nightmare? To her the recently published magazine story of the man who was suffering from a headache caused by sitting in a chair room during a meeting of the directors of the Fresh Air Society would seem to be a joke. Instead of holding an exalted opinion of the benefits of State Registration, would she not be justified in saying, with the Frenchman, "Monsieur Dieu, I am so disgusted?"

R. H.

AN AMERICAN NURSE IN ENGLAND

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to quote an extract from a letter which I think would be of interest to the readers of the *Journal*, from a member of the Philadelphia Private Duty Nurses' Association, who is working in Nottingham, England. She went there to recuperate but is doing Red Cross work.

"During the past two weeks I have been lecturing and teaching the Red Cross Society of Bridgford (England), in practical nursing, making beds, preventing bed-sores, sterilization, and various phases of hospital administration. It is hard to instill the idea of punctuality or of brevity in speech, few words and to the point. They all have some theory but no practical experience of any sort. I also have been helping to equip a hospital but we hope that conditions will not be so bad that we shall have need of it. The nurses are most anxious to learn. Beds are being made 'a la Hospital' at home for practice."

"We shall see many harvests in 'Starve England' before this war is over. The harvest is very heavy, the best for years. The weather is unusually fine so that the grain is being gathered quickly."

The writer, Mary I. Fraine, is a graduate of the Jefferson Hospital, a member of the class of 1907.

Pennsylvania

R. O.

RED CROSS WORK AT HOME

DEAR EDITOR: I think we Red Cross Nurses who are obliged to remain in America at this time of great suffering, should feel the necessity of giving service fully as much as those who have been fortunate enough to have had no hands to hold them and who are giving their actual personal service in foreign lands. Of course, there is not one of us who would not gladly have gone forward at the bugle call, but how many of us are doing work here at home that may be of as great a service to those calling beyond the sea?

We read every day of the appalling numbers of wounded and of the inadequate supply of materials with which to meet the demands and, as was reported a few days ago through Miss Burdison, from England, there are no facilities in many countries for supplying materials, even though the money be forthcoming. What

they need is surgical supplies, in countless numbers, and they need them now; the Red Cross Nurses throughout the country should be dynamo to stimulate enthusiasm, the force to accomplish this end. There are many of us and in the communities where we are located, we should endeavor to make the need felt and give our service just as freely as though we were on the battle-fields in Europe. We all have many hours that could be devoted to organizing and accomplishing this end and when we think of the thousands that are enduring such agonies, what little sacrifice, really, on our part, a few hours of the day mean.

Just to illustrate what I mean and how it can be accomplished, I will tell of the work we have been doing. A mass-meeting was held in the town of Danville, New York, and after the orations, I was asked to speak on the Red Cross work. I tried to impress the people with the thought of the humanitarian service rendered by the order and the crying need at this time. Afterwards a collection was taken up and we received, as a start, one hundred dollars. Since that time, from different sources, we have over two hundred, much of which was given by the patients of the Jackson Health Resort, and a work was started by the nurses and the people in the town. Today we have nearly three thousand, or ten miles of bandage and twenty-eight hundred large absorbent compresses ready to leave for the front, besides one hundred yards of adhesive plaster, cut in sizes for splinting, twenty-five pounds of pure castile soap and twenty-five pounds of ether.

There are many ways of raising this money, candy-sales, whist and fairs of all kinds; and people are ready to respond if they are stimulated to the need.

A room was set aside here for the use of the Red Cross, to which all went every day who could conveniently spare a few hours and, at the end of the month, this was the result.

We shall continue to work throughout the winter and I thought perhaps some of you would like to know about it and give your service here at home.

Danville, New York.

ALICE S. GILMAN.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

Colorado. THE COLORADO STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will meet at the Capitol Building, Denver, December 20, 20, 21, 1944, to examine applicants for registration, according to the law. For further information apply to the secretary, Louise Purkin, Capitol Building, Denver, Colo.

Illinois. THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will meet in Chicago January 12 and 13, 1945, for the purpose of conducting an examination for the registration of graduate nurses. Applications must be received at least fifteen days prior to the date of examination. For information and application blanks apply to the secretary, Anna L. Tittman, R.N., State Capitol, Springfield.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL

American Nurses' Association

NOTES TO MEMBERS

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Nurses' Association will be held in San Francisco, May 29 to June 4, 1925. All dues should be in the hands of the treasurer by April 29, 1925. No credential cards will be sent to associations or individuals in arrears.

The pamphlet on "Accredited Schools" may be obtained for fifty cents from Mary C. Winslow, 229 Monroe Street, Chicago.

Reprints of Dr. Emerson's address, "The Place of Religion in the Life of the Nurse," may be obtained from the secretary for seven cents each, which may be sent in stamps. A few reprints of Dr. Winslow's article on "The Role of the Visiting Nurse" may be had without charge.

Only half the associations addressed have replied to the Relief Fund letter sent out in July. Others are urgently requested to send the information desired.

Katharine Daffern, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE NURSES' RELIEF FUND, OCTOBER, 1924

Receipts

Previously acknowledged.....	\$4,178.79
Interest on bond.....	29.00
Milwaukee County Nurses' Association, Wisconsin.....	10.00
Annie W. Goodrich.....	10.00
Grace M. Cunningham.....	2.00
Lucie Stein.....	1.00
Leah D. Furman.....	1.00
Nurses' Alumni Association, Medico-Surgical Hospital, Philadelphia.....	25.00
Helen L. Bloomfield.....	1.00
G. Irene Oborg.....	1.00
Massachusetts Hospital Alumni Association.....	10.00
Calendar money, L. A. Gilman, Chairman.....	1.00
Frank Van Gelder.....	1.00
Edith Mayne.....	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,382.79

<i>Disbursements</i>	
Exchange on cheque.....	\$1.77
Busha Printing Co., 2000 pledge cards, 2000 folders.....	14.50
The Philadelphia Multiplying and Mailing Co.—1000 let- ters.....	2.80
	18.77
Balance November 1, 1914.....	\$4,944.08
Eight bonds, par value.....	8,000.00
Total.....	\$12,944.08

Contributions for Relief Fund should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twin, Treasurer, 420 West 144th Street, New York City, and cheques made payable to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City.

For information address Lydia A. Giberson, Chairman, Allenwood, Pennsylvania.

RELIEF FUND CALENDARS

In addition to the list published in the October JOURNAL, the following have charge of the sale of calendars in their communities: Virginia, Fredericksburg, E. A. Elliot Smith; Colorado, Denver, Mary B. Eyre, 1771 Penn Street.

Names are asked to be sure to secure copies of the Relief Fund Calendar for their friends and themselves for Christmas.

L. A. Gundersen, Chairman.

ITINERARY FOR THE SPECIAL CALIFORNIA TOUR

Wednesday, May 19. Leave New York 10 a.m. En route through the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Arrive Philadelphia 12 noon. Leave Philadelphia 12.45 noon. Arrive Baltimore 2.05 p.m. Lunch en route. Opportunity to visit the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Leave Baltimore 5.45 p.m. Arrive Washington 6.30 p.m. Transfer to and room and meals provided at the Congress Hall Hotel, commencing with dinner.

Thursday, May 20. At Washington. Trip provided by steamer down the Potomac River to Mt. Vernon, the home and burial place of Washington. Also sightseeing tour, visiting the White House, Pan-American Building, the Capitol, Congressional Library, the Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the National Museum, old and new, eight of the most interesting buildings in Washington. Leave Washington 7 p.m. Berth in Pullman sleeping car provided for the entire trip from Washington.

Friday, May 21. Leave Pittsburgh 7 a.m. En route through the states of Ohio and Indiana. Breakfast and lunch provided en route. Arrive Chicago 6 p.m. Dinner provided at the Auditorium Hotel. Leave Chicago 9 p.m.

Saturday, May 22. En route through Illinois. All meals provided Chicago to Grand Canyon en route. Arrive Kansas City 11 p.m. Leave Kansas City 11.50 a.m. via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. En route through the great gale fields of Kansas.

Sunday, May 23. Stop is made at Albuquerque, New Mexico about 7 p.m., to inspect the collection of Indian and Mexican relics and handiwork displayed at the Hotel Alvarado, adjacent to the station.

Monday, May 31. Arrive Grand Canyon 10.45 a.m. Meals provided at the Bright Angel Camp. The Grand Canyon is a gorge, pointed like a finger, 317 miles long, 18 miles wide, 1 mile deep, through which flows a great river with many storm-born tributaries. Fifty yards from the Bright Angel Camp is an exact reproduction of the curious adobe dwellings of the Hopi Indians, together with several Navajo hogan. In the Hopi House live a small band of Hopis, without exception the most primitive Indians in our country. Their ceremonies are hundreds of years old, the most famous being that of the snake dance, which they perform most every night.

Tuesday, May 31. Leave Grand Canyon 8.35 a.m. Lunch and dinner en route.

Wednesday, May 31, and Thursday, May 31. Arrive Los Angeles 7.30 a.m. Transfer to and room and meals provided at the Hotel Larchmont, commencing with breakfast. Mission trip of 120 miles provided to the suburbs of Los Angeles, including San Gabriel Mission, Cowton Gutish Farm with fine admission to both; the orange groves, Pasadena and the foot-hills and valleys. Two hours at Pasadena and opportunity to visit the famous South Gardens. Leave Los Angeles Thursday, 8.15 p.m. Dinner en route.

Friday, May 31. Arrive Yosemite National Park a.m. All meals and hotel accommodations provided during visit to Yosemite Valley. Stage will convey the party through the valley, the Mariposa grove of big trees via Yosemite and Wawona. The Mariposa groups of giant sequoias are from 250 to 300 feet high and 50 to 60 feet in circumference. They are said to be over 600 years old. The Merced River frolics its way through this mountain glade and around it rise imperious walls thousands of feet high. As you enter, mighty El Capitan rears its monumental form 2,500 feet at your left. It is a solid mass of granite, taller than the valley is wide at this point and presenting two perpendicular faces. On the other hand is Bridal Veil Falls from a height of 600 feet, and in the far distance can be seen Half Dome, Washington Column and the crags of the highest Sierra peaks. Looking east, Half Dome presents an almost perpendicular wall; at its base is Mirror Lake and opposite, North Dome and Washington Arch. The peak of Half Dome is 4,739 feet above the valley floor and 8,739 feet above the sea.

Saturday, May 31. Leave Yosemite Valley about 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, May 31. Arrive San Francisco 8.30 a.m. Transfer to and room provided at the Inside Inn, located on the Exposition Grounds. Daily admission to the Exposition Grounds is included.

Sunday, June 1. Leave San Francisco 9 p.m.

Monday, June 1. Breakfast, lunch and dinner provided. En route through Nevada.

Tuesday, June 2. Arrive Salt Lake City 7 a.m. Breakfast and lunch provided at the Hotel Smith. Among the points of interest are the great granite Temple, to which the general public are not admitted, the curious oval Tabernacle with its odd, round roof, where an organ recital is given daily at 12 noon, to which the public are admitted; the Lion House, the Bee Hive House and the Tithing Storehouse where the Mormons pay their tithes. Side trip provided to Saltair Beach, located on the great Salt Lake, the waters of which are one-third salt. Leave Salt Lake City 5 p.m. Dinner provided en route, via the famous Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Wednesday, June 9. Breakfast, and lunch en route. This daylight ride is through the famous Colorado Rocky scenery, passing Royal Gorge, towering aloft on either hand 2,000 feet; here the city is a thread and stars may be seen at mid-day, Tennessee Pan, Marshall Pan, Canyons of the Grande and Eagle Rivers, Leadville, one of the greatest mining camps combined with a modern city, the highest in the world. On every hand there is ruddy granite in walls and huge masses. Arrive Colorado Springs 5 p.m. Transfer to and room and meals provided at the Hotel Ancon, commencing with dinner.

Thursday, June 10. Drive provided to Manitou Springs, Garden of the Gods, containing many wonderful rock formations, Mesa Road and Glen Eyrie. Leave Colorado Springs 11 a.m. Arrive Denver 1.30 p.m. Lunch and dinner provided at Hotel Albany. Sightseeing tour visiting best business, park and residential sections, showing the United States Mint, Auditorium, New Post Office Building, shopping and skyscraper districts and an uninterrupted view of two hundred miles of mountain range from Observation Point in Cheesman Park, the highest point in Denver. Leave Denver 10.30 p.m.

Friday, June 11. Breakfast, lunch and dinner provided. En route through Nebraska, making a short stop at Omaha.

Saturday, June 12. Arrive Chicago 8 a.m. Breakfast, lunch provided at the Auditorium Hotel. Sightseeing tour provided through the principal thoroughfares, boulevards and parks. Leave Chicago 3.30 p.m. Dinner provided en route.

Sunday, June 13. Breakfast provided en route. En route through Canada. Arrive Niagara Falls 3.30 a.m. Lunch and dinner provided at the Hotel International. The world-famed 23-mile Gorge trip will be included. Leave Niagara Falls 7 p.m.

Monday, June 14. Arrive New York 8 a.m.

RATES FOR SPECIAL CALIFORNIA TOUR

	Without Yosemite Trip	With Yosemite Trip
From New York.....	\$221.00	\$231.50
From Philadelphia.....	219.00	249.50
From Baltimore.....	218.75	248.75
From Washington.....	212.50	242.00
From Pittsburgh.....	215.00	235.50
From Chicago.....	195.00	198.50
From Kansas City.....	188.50	195.00

Rates from other cities given on application.

These rates include and provide: Transportation; First class throughout. Good for three months from date of sale; with privilege of stopping at most prominent points. Pullman sleeping car accommodations; One berth (half section) for each passenger. Tourist sleeping car from Washington to San Francisco and return to Niagara Falls. Standard Pullman car Niagara Falls to New York.

Additional charge for standard Pullman berth for the entire trip.

From New York.....	\$21.75
From Philadelphia.....	21.25
From Baltimore.....	20.75
From Washington.....	20.25
From Pittsburgh.....	19.75
From Chicago.....	17.50
From Kansas City.....	15.00

Dining room or compartments can be secured at usual extra Pullman rates. Those desiring to return via any other route should apply for rates.

Hotels: Accommodations at first class hotels.

Meals: All meals, commencing with lunch May 19 to and including evening dinner June 12, sleeping at San Francisco where it will be to the advantage of members to dine where most convenient.

Lighting: as outlined above.

Transfers: Of passengers from station to hotel and return.

Registration: Each member of the party is required to pay \$25.00 upon registration; the entire amount to be paid four weeks before departure. **Yosemite Valley:** Rates that include Yosemite Valley are for a party of one hundred or more. **Baggage:** One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free on each full ticket.

For information regarding the Special California Tour, apply to Miss L. L. Dock, 235 Henry Street, New York City, or to the Frank Tourist Agency, 525 Broadway, New York City, from whom descriptive leaflets may be obtained.

DIRECT TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

For those not able to give the time needed for the Special Tour, a Direct Trip has been arranged by the Transportation Committee of the American Nurses' Association, as follows:

Monday, May 24. Leave New York via the famous Lehigh Valley Railroad. Standard lower berths in sleeping car provided to Chicago, passing along the banks of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rivers. The scenery over this line is equal to any in the United States.

Tuesday, May 25. Arrive Chicago 3 p.m. Leave Chicago about 10 p.m. Lower berths provided to San Francisco, via Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and Western Pacific Railroads.

Wednesday, May 26. En route through the great grain fields of Nebraska.

Thursday, May 27. Short stop will be made at Colorado Springs about 10 a.m. passing during the early afternoon through the Royal Gorge (in open-top observation cars) Grand River and Canyon, Tennessee Pass and Continental Divide.

Friday, May 28. Short stop will be made at Salt Lake, Utah.

Saturday, May 29. Arrive San Francisco about 8 p.m.

Return tickets are available for three months from date of purchase, via Southern Pacific Railway, San Francisco to Los Angeles; Atchafalaya, Tupelo and Santa Fe Railroad, Los Angeles to Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroad, Chicago to New York.

Rates for round-trip transportation, \$24.50. Rates for standard Pullman sleeping car berths, New York to San Francisco, lower, \$15.00; upper, \$24.00. To include Grand Canyon of Arizona, \$7.50.

Rates for round-trip transportation, Chicago, \$22.50. Rates for standard Pullman sleeping car berths, Chicago to San Francisco, one way, lower berth, \$15.00; upper berth, \$24.00. St. Louis, rates for round trip transportation, \$27.50; lower berth, \$22.50; upper berth, \$35.00. Denver, rates for round trip transportation, \$25.00; lower berth, \$20.00; upper berth, \$32.50.

If a party of twenty-five is obtained, it will enable them to have a Pullman car for their exclusive use without additional cost between New York and San Francisco.

Mrs. C. V. TOWN, Chairman, New York,
EMMA M. NUNNEN, Boston,
ADELAIDE M. WAGNER, Chicago,
M. MARGARET WITTENBERG, Philadelphia.

For further information, apply to Mrs. C. V. Town, 420 West 140th Street, New York City.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

APPOINTMENTS.—Dora E. Thompson of New York City, N. Y., appointed Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. Louise Pennelle, graduate of City Hospital, Augusta, Ga.; A. Gertrude Hines, St. Mary's Hospital, Fannie, N. J., past graduate of Shuman Hospital, New York City, N. Y.; Edna M. Bayler, West Side Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Alice M. Tappan, Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary E. Walsh, Outenry Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; assigned to duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.

Re-Assignments.—Mary C. Barker, Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, assigned to duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.

Transfers.—From Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Margaret Holstein, Ruth Holstein, Ruby Rapp, Daniel E. Henry, Edna M. Bayler, Anne L. Chasen. To Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.: Ethel L. Rumph, L. Eleanor Langstaff. From Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.: Emily M. Addison. To Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Florence Caldwell. From Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.: Helen A. Heston, Pearl M. Leslie, Thomas E. Schreiner, Carolyn Milligan. To Department Hospital, Honolulu, H. T.: Arthur M. Kaylor, Rose A. Young. To Philippine Department, Manila, P. I.: William Ashurst, Cecelia A. Brennan, Florence Caldwell, Ethel E. Sweet. From Department Hospital, Honolulu, H. T., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Nellie V. Cline. From Department Hospital, Manila, P. I., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California: Lyla Badger, Orlie D. Woodruff. From Post Hospital, Fort McKinley, P. I., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., Gertrude E. Lentig. From Field Hospital No. 2, U. S. Expeditionary Force, Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., Chief Nurse Elizabeth D. Reid. From temporary transport duty, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.; from U.S.A.T. "Ochelad," New York Harbor,

Jessie M. Braden, Baby Rapp; from U.S.C.T. "City of Denver," Newport News, Va., Evelyn E. Muehle, Margaret M. MacNeill; from U.S.C.T. "City of Memphis," Elie Braden, Elizabeth Spencer; from U.S.C.T. "City of Moscow," Dennis E. Henry, Marie Spachert; from U.S.A.T. "Sumner," Ruth Ekinin, Ruth Holland; from U.S.A.T. "Elipetich," from Panama and Vera Cruz, Mexico, Margaret J. MacDonald, Louise Knapp.

DISEASES.—From the Office of the Surgeon General, Dora E. Thompson. From the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Mary T. Ryan, Anna S. Herman, Catherine V. Malloy. From Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., Nettie Gosh. From Department Hospital, Manila, P. I., Ethel M. Baker.

DORA E. THOMPSON,
Superintendent, Army Nurses Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND HEALTH, TRAINING COLLEGE

The Department of Nursing and Health opens its work this year with important additions to its regular staff, some new courses and a considerable increase in the number of its students. The new members of the staff are Anne W. Goodrich, assistant professor, formerly inspector of training schools in New York, who came to us in February, and Anne Harvey Strong, instructor, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College and of the Albany Hospital Training School and later instructor in that school. Miss Goodrich gives a new course in State Sanitation to Nurses' Education, dealing mainly with legislative problems, state inspection, examining boards, etc. Another important new course is that in Public Health Administration, by Dr. Winslow, dealing with the organization and administration of state and municipal health departments and with practical methods of sanitary control and Public Health education. The addition of two more hours weekly to Dr. Winslow's course in Municipal Sanitation greatly enhances the value of that course. Two new evening courses for special students, Current Problems in Training School Work by Professor Goodrich and Nursing Principles and Methods by Miss Stewart will be carried throughout the year.

Step-overs students have registered in the Department in the various divisions as follows: 24 in Training School Administration; 17 in Teaching in Training Schools, and 25 in Public Health Nursing, the marked increase lying in the latter division in which one student is working for the Master's Degree. Fifteen students in the Department are registered for the B. S. degree. In the special evening course given in the first half-year by Miss Goodrich, there are already 74 registered, and several more who intend to come. These are all nurses who are occupying administrative or teaching positions in registered and accredited training schools, in or about New York City. A good many of these have already entered for the course in teaching to be given in the second half-year.

An interesting development of our work is shown in the increase of teaching relationships. In three large training schools in New York we have under students in residence (and at no expense) existing in teaching certain subjects. Their work covers about six hours weekly and a selected portion of it is under supervision and criticism from the Department, thus forming a part of their required work with us. We are watching with much interest the working out of

this plan, and are hopeful of expanding it in various ways in the future. In the housekeeping and some other hospital departments, there is great need for the opening up of some such opportunities. Some way should be found by which the student may study the workings of the domestic machinery at close range, become familiar with the every day practical problems to be met, grasp the nature of the responsibilities to be shouldered, and where she may simultaneously carry on some systematic study in the College, of the fundamental principles of organization and administration and of various methods and accepted standards of procedure. In the Public Health Nursing Division two students are occupied for half-time on the visiting nursing staff of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and one student is giving a part of her time in social work in one of the important reform institutions of the city in return for residence privileges. A whole group of special students in the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement, who are doing their field work in the morning, are taking a prescribed group of courses in the College in the afternoon. Among these are the Red Cross Rural workers in the College in the afternoon. Among these are the Red Cross Rural workers in the College in the afternoon.

Of the more usual forms of scholarships several are given to students in this department and are not available for work outside of it. The Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School awards annually to one of its own graduates a scholarship of \$500.00. Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins awards one of \$200.00. The trustees of the Lakeside Hospital School at Cleveland have given one of \$200.00. The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis has given this year one large single scholarship. Both of the above are given to graduates of their own schools. Of the three scholarships awarded now annually by the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund, one at least is held by a student here.

There are also evidences of growing interest among the alumnæ of our great training schools. The alumnæ of the Philadelphia Hospital is offering a generous scholarship to one of its members, and the alumnæ of one of the important Boston training schools is planning to raise such a scholarship. Boston, by the way, has now quite a group of Teachers College graduates. They are the principals of the training schools of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the Children's Hospital, both related to the Harvard Medical School, and the Superintendents of Nursing in the Boston Dispensary, the Boston Lying-in Hospital. In the two last mentioned there are also instructors from the College.

The notable growth in the field of public school nursing, not only in the number of nurses thus occupied, but in the expansion of their work and the organization and grading of workers, points to the necessity of arranging a group of courses leading to a special certificate for this body of students. Equally necessary is some more specialized arrangement of work for auxiliary helpers. Several courses leading toward such work have been offered here for some years but they need strengthening and certain new courses should be added.

Among the most interesting expansions in the field of Nursing and Health is the establishment during the last year in the State Department of Health of a Division of Public Health Nurses. It is on the same basis as other divisions and calls for a director and staff of supervisors to coordinate and extend the efforts of a body of workers. Quite recently the state of Massachusetts, in reconstructing its laws, has provided for a similar nursing department. The great difficulty now lies in finding women who have the special preparation and experience needed for this type of administrative public health nursing.

The demands for our graduates come from many fields of increasing interest and importance. To develop in every way and strengthen our work so that it may provide a truly adequate preparation for those who are coming to us in larger numbers every year is our original task and our peculiarly interesting problem.

INFORMATION NEEDED ON POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Nurses are making an ever increasing demand for advice and information regarding post-graduate courses which will supplement their previous training and also prepare them for advanced work in the many fields of nursing.

To meet this need the alumni of the Nursing and Health Department of Teachers College are trying to publish a companion pamphlet to *Opportunities in the field of Nursing*, which was primarily designed for the use of high school seniors; college students who intended entering the profession. It gives them an idea of what the training means, and how and where it could be obtained to the best advantage.

The new pamphlet aims to give in concise and readily available form, all important details concerning reliable schools and courses specially designed for, or open to graduate nurses. The publication committee will be glad to receive the names and addresses of any schools that offer practical and theoretical instruction in the following or any other branches: general nursing, hospital administration, public health nursing, district or visiting nursing, infant welfare work, hospital social service, school nursing, industrial nursing, mental hygiene, special nursing of nervous diseases, obstetrical, children's diseases, orthopedic, massage, hydrotherapy, manotherapy.

All details concerning these courses will be collected and verified later. Communications are to be addressed to Amy H. Trench, Instructor of Nurses, St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, N. Y.

ARKANSAS

THE ARKANSAS STATE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION met in Fort Smith, October 27 and 28, different parts of the state being well represented. The corresponding secretary reported a membership of 124. The meeting was instructive and those present, enthusiastic. Among the subjects considered and approved were membership in the American Nurses' Association, public health nursing and the formation of a state committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. Town and Country Nursing Service was also discussed.

On the first day, after an address of welcome by Dr. J. C. Shook, business was transacted until 3 p.m. when the meeting was adjourned and the members were taken by the mayor, city commissioners and citizens in automobiles to see Fort Smith. They were served with refreshments at the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. C. King. In the evening an open session was held at the Carnegie Library at which two very interesting papers were read. That by Mary Bradenridge Thompson, Eureka Springs, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, entitled *Program of Nursing in the State of Arkansas*, spoke of nursing under two head-

ings, "programs we have made" and "programs we have not made." The paper was a course of instruction to every one present. The second paper, The Symptoms of Cancer, by Dr. Fred Tammig, St. Louis, member of the executive committee of the National Association for Control of Cancer, was heard with a great deal of interest. The evening session was a peculiarly interesting one as the Saline County Medical Society attended in a body.

On Wednesday morning there were three very interesting papers: Report of the Organization of the Nursing Department in the State Hospital for Nervous Diseases by Helen C. Sinclair; Experiences in Private Nursing by Clara Wise; Report of the St. Louis Convention, Annie Bruymeyer, who dwelt particularly on the advantages gained by the private nurse from the national meetings. The use of the palmetto was demonstrated by Martha V. Tye, assistant superintendent of Sparks Memorial Hospital. The nurses present visited the two hospitals of the city, St. Edward's Infirmary and Sparks Memorial. In the evening, at the Goldsman Hotel, a banquet was given by the Fort Smith Association of Graduate Nurses. Ten members of the Board of Lady Managers acted as hostesses. The officers elected were: president, Menie S. Tye, Sparks Memorial Hospital, Fort Smith; vice-presidents, Ruth Riley, City Hospital, Fayetteville, Helen C. Sinclair, State Hospital, Little Rock, and Bette McKnight, Davis Hospital, Pine Bluff; corresponding secretary, Cora Belle Hoy, Sparks Memorial Hospital, Fort Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. F. W. Aydlott, Little Rock; treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Green, Little Rock. The next annual meeting will be held in Little Rock in October, 1916.

Arkansas nurses feel that the appointment of Helen C. Sinclair to the State Hospital in Little Rock has been a distinct gain to their profession. Miss Sinclair was trained in Scotland and has studied at Glasgow, Dundee and London. Since coming to America in 1898, she has devoted herself to work for the insane, holding positions at the Norfolk State Hospital, at Newberry, Michigan, in a supervisory position for the four state hospitals of Missouri and now at Little Rock. She has wonderful capacity as an organizer and has introduced common sense, hydrotherapeutic methods and light employment instead of restraint in the care of her patients.

CALIFORNIA

Refunds.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE RINGGOLD HOSPITAL held its regular meeting in the lecture room of the hospital on November 3. Mrs. Arth presided. A very interesting discussion of Manteliditis was given by Mary L. Shannon, superintendent of the hospital. The Alumnae had an all-day meeting at the hospital on November 11 to make infants' layettes to be given to the charity cases. A social hour was enjoyed.

Green Valley.—THE GREEN VALLEY SURGICAL HOSPITAL was sold to Mrs. James W. Langstreet on November 1. It was formerly owned by Grace Franklin. The name will be changed to Green Valley Sanitarium. Mrs. Langstreet is a graduate of the New York City Training School and has been doing hospital work for many years. She recently resigned as head nurse of the La Vina Tubercular Sanitarium of Pasadena.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION held a meeting on November 5, at the usual time and place, with Miss Barron presiding. A large attendance was recorded. After the routine business had been disposed of reference was made to the business transacted by the State Association which met in New Haven the day previous. Red Cross work in all its different phases was also discussed. A committee was appointed to prepare a program of monthly papers and discussions with Miss Torrey as chairman.

Hartford.—THE ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION held its semi-annual meeting at the hospital, October 24. Fifty members responded to the roll-call. There were representatives from Meriden, New Britain, New York, Norwich, Rockville, Unionville, Waterbury and Winsted. The officers elected for the coming year were: president, Elizabeth F. Riley; vice-president, Elizabeth A. Torrey; secretary, Edith I. Marshall; treasurer, Rose T. Moore; executive committee, Susan A. Gorton, Lorette B. Donahoe, Mary A. Ahern and Agnes G. Bradley. Alice A. Gulligan, class of 1912, gave an enthusiastic account of her trip abroad, its location, its pleasures and then of the many successful scenes after war had been declared. After the regular routine business was finished, a vote was passed to join with the other graduate nurses of Hartford in aiding the unemployed of the city. It was also voted to send \$100.00 to the alumnae members who are with the Red Cross Nurses in Europe. Mother Josephine addressed the members giving spiritual and professional advice. At the close of the meeting a social hour was enjoyed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.—AN APPROPRIATION has been made to maintain five school nurses, four white and one colored. Appointments will be made for a probationary period of one year after which the appointment will be for an indefinite period.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—THE ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, at its quarterly meeting held October 6, voted to give \$100 to the Mary Byrne Memorial Room Fund. Miss Rowitch was chosen delegate to represent the Association at the state convention which met in Springfield in November. News from various members of the Association has been received. Cards from Gertrude Ward and Alma Fowler, president of the Association, who are among the Red Cross nurses sent to Europe, announce that the hospital unit to which they belong is to be sent to Russia. Edna Myers, who spent five months doing institutional work at this hospital, returned on September 15 to her home in California. Ethel Clark and Ruth Funky are now in charge of the special diet kitchen, succeeding Sara Bonediet and Ruth Reed. Ingeborg Stevens is assisting Miss Russell in her work as supervisor of the preliminary class and in her care of sick nurses. Selma Cooper has succeeded Alma Fowler as nurse in charge of the district obstetrical department of Rush Medical College. Frances Stephenson has accepted a position in Sitka, Alaska, as school

were in the Presbyterian School for Equineaux. Mrs. Ethel Koche has succeeded Miss Leavitt as third assistant to the superintendent, Helena McMillan.

Miss Laura Foss Wern, formerly superintendent of nurses at Lakeside Hospital has recently taken charge of the Goshen Hospital, Goshen, Indiana. Georgia Boomer, class of 1913, is acting as her assistant. Ella Smith, class of 1913, is Visiting Nurse for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE CHICAGO NURSES' CLUB, 1930 Calumet Avenue, extends a cordial invitation to non-resident nurses to avail themselves of dining room privileges. Notification should be given before nine o'clock in the morning when possible. Luncheons and dinner parties will be given special attention. A theatre party for the benefit of the Club was given at the Fosse Theatre on November 17. The play was *The Misleading Lady*.

THE ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF NURSES HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL is issuing a new publication *Nurse Alumnae News*, the first number of which appeared in November. It contains reports and items of interest to its readers.

INDIANA

THE INDIANA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its twelfth annual convention at Indianapolis, on October 14, 15, 16 and 17. The sessions opened with a meeting of the State League of Nursing Education, at the Methodist Hospital, October 14. On October 15 the State Association held its first meeting at the Hotel Severin. An address of welcome was given by Dr. R. E. Sharp, editor of the *Indianapolis Medical Journal*, to which Ethel Jackson of Huntington responded. A paper was read by Elizabeth Fox of Dayton on How to Establish Visiting Nurse Associations. Other papers were read by Dr. E. B. Mumford and Marie Armfield of Chambersville. Talks were given by Laura Wilhelmson of the Indianapolis Public Health Association, Elizabeth Johnson, state chairman of the committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, and Alice Fitzgerald, superintendent of the Robert W. Long Hospital Training School. An informal reception was given for the visiting nurses at the local association rooms and clinics at the Robert W. Long Hospital and the City Hospital. Frances M. Ott was elected delegate to the International Congress of Nurses of 1915 with Miss McCullin as alternate. Elva Mills Stanley and Allie E. Butler were elected delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs and Allie Fitzgerald delegate to the state convention of Charities and Corrections. The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: president, Ida J. McCullin, Logansport; vice-presidents, Marie Graham, South Bend and Mary A. Mayers, Indianapolis; secretary, Ina W. Gaskill, Indianapolis; treasurer, Frances M. Ott, Muncie.

Fort Wayne.—THE ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF THE LOUISIANA HOSPITAL held its regular monthly meeting in the hospital parlors, the president, Miss Holman, in the chair. After the transaction of routine business the delegate to the state convention gave her report. Miss Holman read a paper, *Presidential Chat*, which was followed by a discussion.

Indianapolis.—THE CITY BOARD OF HEALTH has organized a new department of nursing which will be in connection with the medical inspection of the public schools. Student nurses from the hospitals of the city will be employed to follow up these cases of the children excluded from the city schools on account of disease.

IOWA

AN ANNOUNCEMENT has been received from the secretary of the Iowa State Nurses' Association to the following effect: "Anyone knowing the name and address of a nurse or nurses who are practicing nursing in the state of Iowa as a graduate or registered nurse without holding a state certificate, will please send notice of same to Dr. G. H. Sumner, State House, Des Moines, Iowa. Forty-five nurses were present for examination on October 13, 14 and 15. The next meeting will be held in Des Moines some time during the month of January, dates not having been set."

Des Moines.—THE IOWA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its meeting at 513 Fleming Building, when twelve new nurses were proposed for membership and were accepted.

THE MAYOR HOSPITAL celebrated the opening of its new wing on October 8 with a banquet. Two hundred and fifty guests were invited. The corridor in the basement served as a dining-room. The new wing consists of sixty rooms. There are four charity beds on the second floor endowed by the Folk estate.

ELLEN ROBINSON of Chicago, was the guest of Estelle Campbell during a part of the month of October. The Registered Nurses entertained informally for Miss Robinson on the evening of the ninth. Music and conversation and an interesting talk by Miss Robinson pertaining to the larger opportunities for nurses were the features of the evening.

MARY McINTYRE, graduate of the Wesley Hospital Training School, Chicago, formerly superintendent, Deaconess Methodist Hospital Training School, Peoria, Illinois, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Iowa Methodist Hospital Training School. Margaret Goshay and Susan Clay, formerly supervisors in the Iowa Methodist Hospital Training School, have returned from a year's stay in Great Falls, Montana. They will do private duty work in Des Moines for the winter.

Dubuque.—ANNA INAASEN resigned her position as superintendent of Finley Hospital, to assume the position of superintendent of Dr. De Lee's Lying-In Hospital, Chicago. The pupil nurses of Finley Hospital entertained for Miss Inaasen, giving a pretty reception in her honor on the evening of September 23. Anna David, class of 1912, Finley Hospital, will fill the vacancy caused by Miss Inaasen's resignation for the present. Donation Day was observed at the Hospital on October 23. The affair was under the auspices of the Auxiliary of the Hospital. Hundreds of jars of canned fruit, besides a liberal supply of fresh fruit were received.

Fairfield.—BENJAMIN WHEAT, St. Luke's Hospital Training School, has accepted the position of night supervisor at the Jefferson County Hospital.

Atlantic.—THE ATLANTIC HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held graduating exercises recently when two nurses received diplomas.

KANSAS

THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES will hold an examination for registration of graduate nurses on December 29 and 30, 1914, at the Commercial Club Parlor, Hutchinson.

Applications must be filed with the Secretary of the Board at least ten days prior to December 28, 1914.

ALMA REVELL O'KEEFE, R. N., Secretary.
Wichita, Kansas.

KENTUCKY

THE NURSE EXAMINING BOARD met in Louisville on August 2. They granted registration to over five hundred nurses. They adopted a course of study for the training schools of Kentucky. The chairman had inspected the hospitals with training schools throughout the state.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' CLUB held a meeting recently which was well attended and at which seven new members were admitted to membership. An instructive lecture was given by Dr. William Jenkins on Vaccines and Serum. After the meeting refreshments were served.

Louisville.—JANE W. BERRY, superintendent of the Jewish Hospital, resigned her position on the first of September to take a post-graduate course at Bellevue. She is at Fordham Hospital. Louise Weising, a graduate of Gray Street Infirmary succeeds Miss Berry.

Miss CLARA B. MAW and Miss F. HAUERWALD, graduates of the Deaconess Hospital, are taking a course in administrative and visiting nurse work at Phipps Institute.

MAINE

Portland.—THE MAINE STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a meeting at Lewiston on September 28. A large number attended. A paper on state registration was presented by Ida Washburn of Bangor. Work on the bill for registration is progressing. At another meeting held in Augusta on December 10, Ella Phillips Gumbell of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, gave an address. The annual council of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses was held on October 10 and 14. Delegates from ten branches were in attendance. A reception was held in Cathedral Hall on October 13. On Wednesday, following the business session, was an informal conference on How to Make the Guild More Efficient by Edith L. Seale. Tea was served in the afternoon.

MARYLAND

Baltimore.—THE JENNE HEERING HOSPITAL celebrated, on October 25, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening. Several hundred doctors and nurses, all graduated from or connected with the hospital, came to Baltimore to attend the exercises, and for four days the institution held a fascinating throng of persons connected with its quarter century of history, who strolled about over the grounds and through the great buildings, exchanging greetings, listening to lectures, watching demonstrations and inspecting wards and work. It was essentially a time of rejoicing, as men and women who had been fellow-workers fifteen or twenty years ago met again with cordial friendship. Best of all was the fact that nearly all of those who had opened the hospital and organized the work of its various departments were present.

The registration of visitors, on October 5, was followed by a nurses' meeting in the hall of the new Phipps Psychiatric Building, when papers were read

on new branches of nursing work. Miss J. Taylor, superintendent of the Phipps, gave a resume of the nurses' training in this department for mental and insane nursing. Margaret Douglas, head of the Social Service department, gave a history of Social Service as developed in the Johns Hopkins. Mary E. Lent, superintendent of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, read a paper on the Development of District Nursing in Baltimore. This program was followed by a call for suggestions as to how the Johns Hopkins nurses could fittingly commemorate this anniversary. All felt the fitness of the proposal by Miss Nutting that they mark this occasion by trying to raise an endowment for the Training School.

In the afternoon the formal opening meeting was held in the Lyric theatre, bringing together a crowd of representative people which taxed the great building to its greatest capacity. Judge Harlan, president of the Board of Trustees, spoke of the service of the hospital to the city and the community. President Goodnow, who has lately returned from China to become head of the University, spoke on the lack of hospitals and medical schools in China, of their growth and development under Christianity, of the University's pride in the Medical School and Training School and his high hopes for the future of both.

Dr. Hurd, the first superintendent of the hospital, which position he held for twenty years, outlined the previous history of the ground on which the hospital now stands, its selection by Johns Hopkins himself, the early history of its planning, building and organization and how its fine construction has often brought the comment that it was "needlessly well built." Dr. Hurd spoke of the great debt we owe to the men who organized the departments of the medical school and who are still alive, Dr. Osler in medicine, Dr. Halsted in surgery, Dr. Welch in bacteriology, Dr. Kelly in gynecology and Dr. Williams who has "revolutionized the practice of obstetrics." He spoke of the early staff of English nurses who were engaged at the opening of the hospital, as faithful, diligent and competent, but said their methods left something to be desired and that great diversity of practice reigned until Isabel Hampton was entrusted to bring her high ideals and great gifts to the organization of the training school, which she brought to such a high point of excellence. Dr. Hurd also commemorated the order of gifts to the hospital, of which one was a large addition to the nurses' home, built by a graduate nurse in memory of her father, a former trustee. He read the names of the twenty-one deceased presidents who have died during the twenty-five years of its existence.

Dr. Thayer next read a message from Col. Sir William Osler whose duties to the British Army prevented his being present. Dr. Osler's message of reminiscences and good wishes contained many memories of the early teachers and early work, paid tribute to the twenty-one dead presidents and the many living workers. He gave special honor to Dr. Hurd, to Miss Hampton and to Miss Rachel Sumner, who at the opening of the hospital, took the position of general matron and housekeeper and filled the position for twenty years.

Miss Nutting spoke upon the Training School. She told of the provision by Johns Hopkins that this school should be, not in the hospital, but in connection with it, thus recognizing its separate identity and function. She spoke of Miss Hampton, "richly endowed, mentally and physically"—and of her fine creative powers; of the cordial support she received from the board of trustees, from

Dr. Ward and from the medical staff; of the early system of instruction for nurses by the hands of the medical departments; of the great help and influence of Miss Hampton's chief assistant, "Independent, fearless, Levinia Dock, who has written the History of Nursing." Coming to later times Miss Nutting said that Isabel Hampton planned most of the features of the present training school, although all were not accomplished in her day. She mentioned the establishment of scholarships for post-graduate study; the contributions to nursing literature by Mrs. Robb and Miss Dock; the new lines of training school instruction made possible by the new children's hospital and insane department; and the "later graduates who do us honor," Miss Noyes, Miss Carr, Miss Lent, Miss Baxter, who has done noble pioneer work in Italy, and in the far east, Mrs. Elms, who edits the *Nursing Journal of India*. Miss Nutting estimated that twenty-five per cent of Hopkins nurses have married, thirty-five per cent are engaged in private nursing and a large proportion are in municipal and school nursing, "while the school is bending its energies to the solution of new problems." She then made a striking plea for the endowment fund.

Dr. Walsh gave summaries of President Gilman, first president of the University, of Dr. John S. Billings who planned the buildings and was a great force in the early organization of the hospital and school for women, and the other men, living and dead, who helped to organize and start the hospital and medical school and spoke of the great benefit which women students have been to the medical school, so that, "even if we were not bound by the terms of the gift, we would not now do without them if we could."

Dr. Smith, present superintendent of the hospital, spoke briefly of the growth of the hospital from 200 to 600 beds, of the 1100 inhabitants who live, work or are treated within its walls, of the fact that sixty per cent of its patients are treated absolutely free and added, "If its workers continue to live by the ideals which have animated their predecessors, the future of Hopkins is safe."

On October 6, in the morning, the medical department of the hospital gave a program. The gynecological department also presented some papers. In the afternoon the Harriet Lane Johnson Home for Invalid Children was open for inspection, following which was a garden party on the hospital grounds where all the visitors, dignitaries, present authorities and recent graduates of both the medical and the training school renewed friendships and acquaintances.

On October 7, the surgical department gave a short program followed by one from the department of urological surgery. At noon lunch was served to visitors in the roof garden of the Psychiatry Building and the afternoon was given up to the taking of some photographs of the entire group of men and women whom the celebration had brought together; inspection of the physiological laboratories; tea in the apartments of the superintendent and his wife; unrolling of the memorials erected during the week.

On October 8, the pathological department presented a short program and in the afternoon the Study Urological Building was open for inspection and the presentation of it to the hospital completed the formal exercises.

It is to be noted that all the speakers on all the programs were former or present ones of the Hopkins and their papers gave an idea of the range and extent of the work done by them in Baltimore and throughout the United States. In addition

to these programs the three yearly lectures of the Harter Foundation were given. This year the lectures were by Dr. Lewis of Edinburgh, on The Heart.

The social side of this celebration was not neglected, for besides the luncheon and garden party, daily luncheons and teas were given for the visitors and alumni and there were also various chess and chessboard dinners. The nurses of the Alumnae Association held a dinner to which there were 200 subscribers and which proved a notable success as there were present members of every class which had been graduated during the twenty-five years of the training school. Five or six members of the first class were present, among them the first woman who entered the school as a probationer, Mrs. Frederick Broadway of New York. It was very much regretted that of the four women superintendents of nurses at Hopkins, Mrs. Robb, Miss Nutting, Miss Ross and Miss Lawler, one is dead and the other three were unable to be present for this great gathering of graduate nurses, Miss Nutting having then returned to New York.

MARSHACUETT

THE MARSHACUETT BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES will hold an examination for applicants for registration, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 13 and 14, 1915, in Room 16, State House, Boston, beginning at 9 a.m.

WALTER F. BOWEN, M.D., Secretary.

Boston.—THE BOSTON NURSES' CLUB held its annual October party on October 29. The Harvest supper, followed by a social was a great success. Money was raised for the Christmas Cargo ship by a charge of ten cents to each person joining in the whist games. Frances Churchill, Dorothy Hospital, has covered her connection with the Contagious Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., and returns to Boston to go on duty in the X-Ray department of the Boston City Hospital. The Boston City Hospital Nurses' Club has prepared a varied and interesting program for its meetings on the first Tuesday in each month from November to May. The meetings will be held in the reception rooms of the Ann Van House.

THE BOSTON BRANCH OF THE GUILD OF St. Barnabas held the first meeting of the season at Trinity Church, October 29. Reports of the transactions at the council meeting were read. A sewing bee will be held for the benefit of a missionary nurse once a month from November to May. Some of the Guild members take work to do at home thus materially adding to the stock of little garments so much needed in Alaska, in the work among the Indian children. The Guild nurses will also meet each month to sew for the Red Cross.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids.—THE BOSTON BRANCH OF THE GUILD OF St. Barnabas has published its program for the coming year for which the business of each monthly meeting, from October to June, has been arranged: December 2, a discussion, Provision of Education, by Robert Gifford; January 6, paper, Elizabeth Siddons; February 3, subject, Mental Nursing, by Nellie E. Hall; March 3, Army Nursing, Eleanor Lazen; April 7, Care and Training of Babies and Mothers, by Lela Campbell; May 3, Letters from absent members; June 2, Election of officers. The officers for the current year are president, Katherine Gifford; vice-presidents,

Mario Balbach and Helen Taylor; recording secretary, Lela Odneby; corresponding secretary, Florence Fisher; treasurer, Ines Mascher. The directors are Mario Balbach, Laura Lott and Mrs. Alma Metcalf.

THE HENRY COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its monthly business meeting on October 12. Dr. J. W. Shanks gave an instructive talk upon epidemics and toxemia. The Association expressed much feeling in regard to the work of the late Miss McInnes and voted that the resolution committee write to her family.

MINNESOTA

THE MINNESOTA STATE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eleventh annual meeting on October 12, at the Studio Building, St. Paul. One matter of great interest was the acceptance of the amendments to the by-laws, whereby two classes of members are provided for, corporate and individual. Alumnae associations become corporate members of the State Association and pay a fee of fifty cents per capita. In this way all nurses who join their alumnae associations become members of the State Association; it is hoped that with increased membership will come increased interest.

It was voted that in the spring, a field secretary would be sent out for such a length of time as was necessary to cover the state. She will visit schools that were visited last year, to see what progress has been made and will endeavor to keep up the interest in nursing affairs that was aroused last year.

In the evening a meeting was held at which several interesting papers were read, one by Dr. F. W. Schatts of Minneapolis, on The History of The Movement for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, and one by Alice Hunter on The Place of Invalid Occupation in the Curriculum of a General Hospital Training School. This was accompanied by an exhibit of the work of Miss Hunter and a class of student nurses in a training school connected with a general hospital. Dr. J. T. Christian, of St. Paul, told briefly of the Infant Welfare work in St. Paul. A social hour followed.

ST. PAUL.—THE RAMSEY COUNTY RECOVERING NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on September 14. The report of the treasurer showed an increase in members and dues above that of the preceding year. The officers elected were president, Dorothy Mott; vice-presidents, Della O'Brien and Abbie Peters; secretary, Grace Erwin; assistant secretary, Mary Wood; treasurer, Martha Lohrbond. The executive committee is composed of Misses Kelly, Galseng, Redford, Grannis, and Duveller. The Association has held eleven meetings during the past year, has added forty-two new members. The registry reported that the calls for the year totalled 1173. Ruth Brack, a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, with her sister, has left for Shantung province, China, where they will both enter missionary work under the auspices of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In the province of Shantung is Kiao-Chow, the seat of the conflict between Germany and Japan. Miss Brack will enter the hospital at that place and her sister, Helen, will engage in Bible teaching. Ruth Campbell, another graduate of St. Luke's will go also. Marie Bremer, class of 1914 of the City and County Hospital, has accepted a position as school nurse at Elly, Minnesota. Elizabeth McGregor will take charge of the Hospital for Cripple and Deformed Children at Flinn Park Hospital as superintendent.

The Association contributed \$25 toward the Red Cross Relief Fund. The local Red Cross Association is increasing in membership.

Ten **SVERDRUP HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION** held its annual meeting on October 29 at the nurses' home. About sixty nurses were present. Lillian Chillingren, president, introduced Dr. Marion A. Moad, who is in charge of the Central Registry for Nurses at Minneapolis. Dr. Moad addressed the Association on Nursing Ethics. Another speech was given by Ida Hansen who was organizer of the Training School. She was presented with a floral offering by the Association. Dinner was served and toasts were given by Esther Porter who was organizer of the Alumnae and is now superintendent of the Bethesda Hospital; Harriet Leach, superintendent of St. Barnabas Hospital of Minneapolis and Hannah Swenson, president of the Hennepin County Registered Nurses' Association of Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

Ten **MISSOURI STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION** held its eighth annual meeting on October 12-14, in St. Joseph, in the new building of the Young Woman's Christian Association, being the first association to hold a meeting there. After prayer by Rev. Holy Matens of Christ Episcopal Church, the address of welcome was given by R. M. Buchalter, president of the Commerce Club and the response by Miss Johnson of Kansas City. In her president's address Miss McKinlay urged the younger women to put their best efforts into the work and at the close presented to the Association a Red Cross flag, the gift of Miss Delano. At the afternoon session, reports on central registries were given and several addresses: A Nurse's Religion by Rev. Austin Fleming and Rev. C. O. Kimball; Social Legislation, D. O. Decker, Civic Commissioner. During the business session which followed it was decided to contribute \$100 toward the San Francisco meetings. In the evening a musicale was given under the auspices of the alumnae associations of St. Joseph's and Hawthorn Dispensary Hospitals which proved a great treat to the three hundred in attendance.

On Wednesday morning legislation was discussed and a committee was appointed to continue the work outlined, Mrs. Fanny E. S. Smith of Columbia, chairman; Lorena Hale, St. Joseph; Louise Dierken, St. Louis. In the afternoon reports were given by the delegates to the meetings of Christian and Corrections, American Nurses' Association, Red Cross and Prevention of Infant Mortality, also addresses on The Nurse in Preventive Medicine by Dr. C. A. Goode and by Harriet Palmer of Chicago. At six o'clock a Red Cross dinner was given at the St. Francis Hotel. The evening meeting was the superintendent's session, Harriet Leach of Kansas City presiding. The following papers were read: The Making of Solutions, Maud Landis, and Standard of the Private Duty Nurse, Delphine Wachs.

On Thursday morning a paper on School Nursing by Emma C. Gively was discussed by Louise Dierken and was followed by reports from visiting nurses in small communities. The election of officers was announced as follows: president, Nellie J. Bryant, St. Joseph; vice-presidents, Frances Shreve, Columbia, Pearl Wilson, Springfield; recording and corresponding secretary, Elizabeth Drown, 2207 St. Joseph Avenue, St. Joseph; treasurer, Jeannette Finnegan, St. Louis. Nancy L. Denny was appointed delegate to the American Nurses' Association

and Ben Nelson to the Conference of Charities and Corrections. At noon there were round table luncheons for public health nurses, superintendents and private duty nurses. The paper for the afternoon was Public Health by Matilda Johnson of New York City. A dinner was given at six by the Graduate Nurses' Association of St. Joseph to all visiting nurses. In the evening papers were read as follows: Mental Hygiene, Elvora Thomson, Chicago; Program of Training in a State Hospital, Gertrude W. Moore; reports of public health nurses of the state. A committee was appointed by the president with full power to act in forming a state public health association as a part of the state association. New officers were introduced and the association adjourned to meet in St. Louis in 1915. The St. Joseph nurses hoped their visitors received as much pleasure and inspiration from the meetings as they did and are looking forward to future meetings at which they shall be the hostesses.

Columbia.—FRANCES SPOON has resigned her position in the Parker Memorial Hospital where she has been for several years in connection with the nursing course in the University of Missouri.

St. Louis.—THE JUVENILE HOSPITAL ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on October 12 at the nurses' home. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Alice B. Blankenship; vice-president, Mrs. Milton Stach; secretary, Anna L. Robinson; treasurer, Myrtle Anderson.

THE ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL held its annual meeting at the nurses' home on October 28. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Hansen; vice-president, Nance Taylor; corresponding secretary, Mattie M. Swift; recording secretary, Alice Shalter; treasurer, Elsie Ruffer. Mary W. McKeehan of New York has accepted the position of superintendent of the training school and entered upon her duties October first.

THE LOUISIANA HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION held its October meeting in the lecture hall of the hospital on October 8. Delegates were elected to attend the Missouri state nurses' convention at St. Joseph. The hospital held graduating exercises for a class of twelve nurses on October 14, in the auditorium of the Holy Cross Lutheran School. The Alumnus Association gave a reception in honor of the class on October 16 at the Means Catering Company.

MONTANA

Billings.—THE MONTANA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSES will hold a business meeting on January 29, 1915, at the State House, Helena.

NEW JERSEY

THE NEW JERSEY STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its seventh semi-annual meeting at Summit on November 4. The meeting was opened by the president, Annette B. Crouch. Dr. Hamilton Mahie gave the address of welcome saying that he could not offer them a key to the city in a golden bowl but that a Golden Day was there to emphasize the welcome so heartily extended to the visitors. Miss Crouch responded. The membership committee reported ten names for individual membership and two alumnae associations, Buchanan, and Mercer Hospital of Trenton, all of which were accepted. Dr. William H. Lawrence gave a talk on "Twilight Sleep," accounts of which have appeared in secular magazines.

making more desirable an opinion from a medical point of view by one who had studied it. Miss Crook addressed the meeting, touching upon a great variety of subjects; the increasing opportunities that are opening for service in the profession; the generous response by Red Cross nurses in the great struggle of the nations across the sea. She alluded with deep sorrow to the loss that had been universally sustained in the death of Miss McKean. She also urged that credential cards be adopted for all affiliated societies to avoid much trouble. She presented the scheme, approved by the executive board, of organizing a Public Health Society to cooperate with the National Health League, to be financed by the State Association.

The afternoon meeting was addressed by Bertha J. Gardner, of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, who stated that she could only reiterate much that she had often said before. It was very evident that those present were eager to listen and to enjoy anything she had to bring them. She urged more earnest organization work on the part of every nurse saying that it was not sufficient to pay dues only, and let others do the work; that too few took an active part; that education means not only learning but giving out as well, and the question should be "What have you done?" not "What can you get?" She commended the work of the Examining Board, saying that the state could be proud of the work it had done. Its curriculum had been praised by all who had seen it. She continued to advocate publicity in nursing affairs and advised the acceptance of help to be obtained by affiliation with the Federation of Women's Clubs, which affiliation has existed since the first year of the organization of the Nurses' Association. The members of the Women's Clubs are in a position to know or meet with young women who would make desirable pupils. Miss Gardner encourages young women to take at least the probationary term in the profession which has been her life-work. Referring to the JOURNAL with which she is now connected, she remarked that she had never failed to receive help from its pages since her first subscription during its first year. She emphasized the ways in which the nurses could help support it other than by subscribing, to give it the privilege of disseminating all new ideas or the re-clothing of old ones, which may be presented in local meetings and which, without the JOURNAL as a means of publishing them, would usually go no further; to send subscriptions directly to the JOURNAL office and not through agents; to mention the JOURNAL when writing to advertisers and to interest other nurses to subscribe. The remarks were closed with a few words considered permissible by the speaker's membership in the Association, in reference to the reception and arrangements for the comfort and welfare of those invited to speak at meetings, she also urged cordiality, courtesy and hospitality to nurse strangers in the state who are practically isolated from everything but their work.

A report of Red Cross work was given by Helen Stephen. There are now 122 members. Of twenty-five who had volunteered for the Mexican war and had not been required when the call came for service in Europe, six had been selected who had kept themselves in readiness and were the first to report for duty; there are others awaiting with eagerness a further possible call.

The report of the Public Health Committee by Miss McKay received itself into a request for all Public Health Nurses to retire, and learn of the new organi-

ation which was to be formed. Jennie M. Shaw reported on the work of the State Board of Examiners. Since April 1, nine meetings have been held; 493 certificates granted, thirty-eight for various reasons either have not or will not be given. Thirty have applied for State Examination. Twenty-eight have taken the examination.

Amendments are desirable and will be recommended to the Legislative Committee when it is hoped all members will use their influence to get them duly passed after being presented to the Legislature. The Hospitals for the Insane are now doing their best to raise their nursing standard, to enable their nurses to register. Reports were read by Miss A. G. Reed delegate to the State Federation of Women's Clubs and by Miss A. R. Cressch delegate to the American Nurses' Association. Helen Demarest of Trenton was elected delegate to the annual meeting of the Red Cross Society to be held in Washington, with Caroline Schuchter as alternate. Resolutions were drafted as an expression of deep regret at the death of Miss McInnes. Several members volunteered to sell Relief Fund calendars.

Orange.—THE ALUMNA ASSOCIATION OF THE ORANGE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its annual meeting on October 21, at the residence of Miss A. Knapp, East Orange. The main business consisted in the revision of the constitution and by-laws, which had been under consideration for some time. The constitution as it now stands follows the usual plan of containing only the few clauses denoting name and object. After adoption of amendments, it was returned to the revision committee for printing. The nominating committee presented a ticket, names from the floor being added, resulting in the election of officers as follows: president, Jane M. Creveling; vice-presidents, Martha M. Moore and Mrs. David George; secretary, Miss B. M. Drugg; treasurer, A. Knapp. A social hour followed. The graduating class of 1914 were among the number of names elected to membership.

Montclair.—THE MOUNTAIN SIDE HOSPITAL ALUMNA ASSOCIATION held its eighth annual meeting at the Graduate Nurses' Club on October 21, to elect officers for the ensuing year. They are president, Miss Willer; vice-presidents, Miss Cox and Miss Stitt; corresponding secretary, Miss Montgomery; recording secretary, Miss Lolley; treasurer, Miss Synnott; chairman of nominating committee, Miss Weiss; of auditing committee, Miss Rice; of visiting committee, Miss Guthrie; of entertainment committee, Miss Rice; of printing committee, Miss Spelcher. The meeting was well attended and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by all.

Parsippany.—THE PARSIPPANY GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNA ASSOCIATION held a Red Cross dance at Smith's Academy on October 21. About three hundred people participated in the dancing and the patronage and reception committee numbered some of the most prominent men and women in the city. Supper was served at small tables in the balcony. Over four hundred dollars was realized which will be sent to the American National Red Cross Society for the war sufferers in Europe.

NEW YORK

THE New York State Nurses' Association held its thirteenth annual meeting in Syracuse, October 21 and 22, in the ball room of the Grandage Hotel. After the invocation by Rev. A. C. Fulton, a cordial welcome was given by the Mayor, Hon. Louis W. Hill, in behalf of the citizens and by Harriet May Mills for the women of the city. The response was delivered by Ella B. Kurtz, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital. After the roll call, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the report of the treasurer and the report of the Board of Directors, the president delivered her address. She referred to the efforts made by the Association during the year to secure the passage of a bill through the State Legislature to standardize the term "nurse" and to force the separation of trained and practical nurses. "It is no small thing to have secured a mighty state like New York on the question 'Who is caring for the sick?' It is no small contribution to public health work to have raised the question 'Who is the nurse?' and a careful study of existing conditions will show that the most vital problem of all, on which we have to concentrate attention is, 'What shall constitute a school of nursing?'" The Committee on Credentials reported the following organizations admitted to membership: alumni associations of Troy Hospital, Rome Hospital, Binghamton Hospital, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, Buffalo Hospital; Orange Graduate Nurses' Association, Albany and Rensselaer Counties' Nurses' Association (subject to approval); and eight individual members. The report of the Executive Committee included the recommendation "that the Executive Committee in cooperation with the Legislative Committee be empowered to present a bill to the Legislature of 1915 to standardize the word 'nurse' and place all schools of nursing education under the control of the Regents of the University of New York unless subsequent events after this meeting is adjourned should indicate that it would be unwise to introduce such a bill this year." The report of the Training School Inspector was read by Miss Hilliard and will be published in full in the next issue of the Journal. The report of the Red Cross Committee was read by Miss Dewey. The report of the secretary to the Board of Nurse Examiners was read by Miss Cadman. The report of Elizabeth E. Golding, delegate to the St. Louis Convention was read by the secretary. Mrs. Stevenson was appointed delegate to the 1915 meeting in San Francisco. The report of the delegate to the Red Cross annual meeting was presented by Miss Dewey. Mrs. Twin was appointed delegate to the next Red Cross meeting. Mrs. Stevenson gave the report of the State Federation of Women's Clubs which she attended as delegate.

The afternoon session was devoted to the report of the Legislative Committee, Miss Goodrich presiding. In discussing the resolution recommended by the Executive, Miss Goodrich in an explanation of the last part said, "that it was evident that it could not be foretold just at present whether it would be advisable to have the bill presented again this year until after the Advisory Council could have a conference with the State Department of Education. Unless the Association can get the support of this body, it may be to the best interests to conduct an educational campaign during the year, but at the same time it is to be hoped that the State Department will stand back of the movement as this would be a powerful factor toward securing the passage of the bill." Reports were given by

the Legislative Chairman and the district committee on the work covered during the year. A paper by Miss Chase, The Private Duty Nurse, followed. Being unable to attend the session for which his paper was scheduled, Dr. Frederick W. Shaw presented the Causes and Prevention of Insanity. About two hundred delegates and guests were present at the banquet held in the Oneudaga at six o'clock, through the courtesy and generosity of the Oneudaga County Nurses' Association. The evening programme was taken up with addresses by Arthur E. Hamilton, director of the Extension Department of the Eugenics Record Office; Dr. T. H. Holstead on The Tonsil in its relation to Rheumatism and other Infectious Diseases; and The Conquest of Contagion by Dr. Charles Floyd Burrows.

The Thursday morning session opened with a discussion of the joint resolution of the Executive and Legislative Committees. By a unanimous vote this resolution was accepted.

The regular programme was continued: Carolyn G. Van Blarcom presented the various aspects of the midwife question; The Nurses' part in the Campaign for Mental Hygiene by Katherine Tusher; Central Directorates, Their Problems and their Possibilities, by Gertrude Montfort; Do Graduate Nurses Refuse to take Care of Tuberculous Patients? by Ross Holmeister. The afternoon session opened with a report of the Public Health Committee, Anna McGee, chairman. Mrs. Elmer Blair, member of the Public Health Council, New York State Department of Health and president of the Women's Club of Albany, spoke on The Nurses' Part in Modern Methods of Health Conservation. Dr. Fred M. Mosler read a paper on The Laws of the State Regarding Communicable Diseases, emphasizing those which must be carefully quarantined. Mrs. W. H. Blarvelt of the Women's Political Union addressed the Convention on Women's Suffrage. The Convention took no action on the suffrage question. Florence D. Fuller presented her paper, American Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Emma J. Jones. Resolutions on the death of Annie Rhodes were read by Mrs. Twiss and on the death of Isabel McLean, by Miss DeWitt. The inspectors of election declared the following officers elected: president, Mrs. C. G. Stevenson, Brooklyn; vice-president, Emma J. Jones, Rochester; secretary, Beatrice M. Bamber, New York City; treasurer, Anna O'Hall, Utica; trustees for three years, Amy M. Hillard, Albany; members of executive committee, Annie W. Goodrich, New York City, Julia A. Littlefield, Albany, Mrs. Hugh R. Jack, New York City; candidates for the board of nurse examiners, Jane E. Hitchcock, New York City, Lydia Anderson, Brooklyn, Etta Robbins, Batavia, Louise Arnold, Troy; members of the nominating committee, Margaret O'Farrell (chairman), Marie Lewis, Junie McVean, Arville Everingham, Mrs. A. W. Trotter. After the new officers were introduced the meeting adjourned to meet in New York City in 1915.

New York.—The New York Nurses Educational Association held a meeting at the nurses' residence, Bellevue Hospital, on November 6. The attendance numbered about 100 members and guests. It was decided to classify the members into groups representing administrative, teaching and public health work. The following were elected to act as chairman of committees: administration, Miss Murdoch; program, Miss Trumb; public health and social service, Miss Tusher; credential, Miss Johnson. Round table discussions will be held previous to the

regular meetings. The subject for the evening was *Some Modern Aspects of Efficiency in its Relation to Hospital and Nursing Work*. Mr. E. J. Porter, co-secretary of the Efficiency Society was the first speaker. He spoke of the importance of co-ordination between the different departments and the placing of responsibility which permitted no overlapping. He felt it necessary that heads of hospitals should know not only their own hospitals but other well organized institutions.

JOSEPHINE GOLDMANN, secretary of the Consumers' League, spoke on *Efficiency and Fatigue*. She pointed out the difference in the physiological work day in different trades and occupations and said that legislators are now investigating and making a study of a physiological work day. Fatigue is a process of metabolism and the chemical wastes incident to it are paralyzing in their action. The result of study shows that nervous fatigue is due to the destruction of material which is necessary for the individual. Work done in a state of fatigue requires four times the amount of rest for recuperation than such work would ordinarily require.

MR. E. N. WALKER, secretary of the New Efficiency Society, stated that it was formed in 1912 by a group of prominent New Yorkers to act as a clearing house for new ideas. He said further, "On the topic of general hygiene, it can be said that this has been growing rapidly in the last one hundred years, yet the steps taken in the last ten years for better health and living conditions seem completely to outweigh what has been done before. Let me say here that efficiency of the highest order is, of course, dependent on the individual and so all that is done in making this individual a healthy person is in direct ratio to the efficiency movement. It is under this topic that our hospitals can be of value; educate the general public in the actual efficiency work that you are doing, that is, use the press to keep the public informed as to how efficiently our hospitals and other public institutions are being conducted. At the present time there is a great need for a propaganda on health, which has been promoted by various individual sources, but not as a collective unit by the whole country.

"Welfare work is certainly a part of the efficiency movement and recent years has seen a rapid development in this field. All of our large manufacturers have devoted a great deal of time and study to this work. Mr. John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company reports that he has extended his efforts into the home. When one of his employees indicates by his work that he is tired or sick, the foreman reports this to the welfare manager; if perhaps the man has been up all night with a sick baby a nurse is immediately dispatched to remedy this condition, if necessary, a doctor also. Coinciding with this home work are the other features of the welfare movement such as factory schools, libraries, amusement places, etc. The United Steel Company, at Gary, Indiana, is well-known for the welfare work that it has done."

THE CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, at its commencement exercises held on October 15 in the nurses' home, Blackwell's Island, presented the following program. After the precessional including superintendents, supervising and head nurses, graduates and pupils of the school, Anna M. Keover, acting superintendent of the Training School, presented a report. The graduating class was then addressed by Rev. Cornelius Weiffen, of the Calvary and Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. C. N. B. Camar, chairman of the Training

School Committee of the Medical Board, and Rt. Rev. Monsignor Joseph F. Mooney, of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Mrs. C. Jones administered the Hippocratic Oath and presented the prizes. Diplomas were presented by Hon. John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities. A reception followed in Brennan Hall. The graduating class consisted of thirty members.

CAROLYN E. GRAY has been appointed superintendent of nurses of the City Hospital Training School, Blackwell's Island.

THE NURSING CENTRAL CLUB BUILDING COMMITTEE announces that the Club has secured Nos. 122-4-6 East Forty-fifth Street, a property 75 by 100 feet, on which they will shortly build the much-longed-for clubhouse. Parish and Schroeder are the architects.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DEFORMITIES AND JOINT DISEASES dedicated its new dispensary building on November 3. The building is at 41-43 East 123rd Street.

BUFFALO.—THE BRACKLEY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, at its November meeting, decided to abandon the proposed theatre benefit for this season and has adopted a system of mite box collections to raise money for the debt on the Club House. The financial statements for the months of August, September and October were presented, showing a balance in the treasury on November 1 of over \$20. A comprehensive and delightful report was given by Miss Fuller, delegate to the state convention at Syracuse.

Schenectady.—THE SCHENECTADY COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION held its monthly meeting in the parlor of the Edison Hotel on November 6. Two new members were received. The association has planned to arrange a free public lecture for the first week in December on Infant Welfare. Anna O'Brien gave an interesting and complete report of state convention. Anna McGee gave an account of the fitting out of the Red Cross ship and the enrolling of the nurses for war service.

Rochester.—THE NURSING CENTRAL DISTRICT presented a very satisfactory report for the year 1913-14. Some of the items are as follows: number of calls filled, 1742 of which 213 were out of town; number of nurses registered, 228. Of the calls, 1005 were for hospitals, and 686 were private. Seventy-six doctors called who had never called before.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY RECOVERED NURSING ASSOCIATION held an evening meeting on October 29 and a large audience was present to enjoy the interesting talk given by Florence D. Fuller of the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service.

BUFFALO.—THE BUFFALO NURSING ASSOCIATION held a very interesting meeting on November 2. Mrs. Frick presided. Mrs. Anderson, delegate to the New York State Nurses' Association, read a report of the meeting at Syracuse. Kate Kennedy read letters from Miss Delane, suggesting that the Association send Christmas gifts to the Buffalo nurses now on duty in the Red Cross hospitals in Europe. This suggestion was favorably acted upon and a sum of ten dollars was directed to be given for this purpose, the nurses promising to send individual gifts through Red Cross channels. Letters were read from Miss Roe, graduate of the Buffalo German Hospital, now on Red Cross duty in Berlin, which proved most interesting. Dr. Margaret Louis of Kolar, South India, gave a very interesting talk on the condition of Hindu and Mohammedan women in India. Dr. Louis has been fourteen years in India and speaks with the authority of one who knows. The hostesses were Mrs. Karl Hochmann and Katherine Dunner.

THE NURSES' AID SOCIETY OF THE BUFFALO HOSPITAL OF CITIES OF CHARTER, held a meeting at the home of the president, Nellie Bundy, on November 2. It was decided that the members of the Aid will give a dance at Hotel Statler on the evening of January 6, 1915. It is hoped that a large number of nurses will attend and a most enjoyable evening is promised. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

GEORGINA CAMPBELL, a graduate of the Buffalo Homoeopathic Hospital, has taken a position in the Wilkes-Barre Homoeopathic Hospital.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo.—**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH DAKOTA NURSES' ASSOCIATION** held a meeting on October 20 and 21. Thirty-five new members were admitted to the Association. The bill for state registration of nurses was discussed and is ready to be presented to the state legislature at its next session. The state committee on Red Cross nursing service met; there are twenty-eight enrolled Red Cross nurses in the state. Sunshine Hougard entertained the out-of-town nurses, and Dr. Rimfink gave them an automobile ride about the city.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held commencement exercises on October 21 at the United Lutheran Church. Addresses were given by Dr. O. J. Hagen and Rev. Hilar Anderson. H. W. McArthur, president of the board of directors, presented the diplomas to four graduates, after which a reception was held in the church parlors.

Grand Forks.—**THE GRAND FORKS COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION** held its annual meeting on October 13 at the Y. W. C. A. A large attendance was present and reports from various committees showed the Association to be in a prosperous condition. The election of officers took place with the following result: president, Mary Fredrikson; vice-president, Emma Long; secretary, Jennie Mahoney; treasurer, Louise Thorsheim; chairman of the credential committee, Minnie Trayner; ways and means, Margaret Bushman; entertainment, Alma Dixon. The retiring secretary, Miss Long, who has given such proficient service for the past four years, was presented with a substantial check by the association. The entertainment committee has planned a series of educational and social meetings for the winter months. After the election of officers a social hour was enjoyed.

OHIO

THE OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its annual meeting in Dayton October 20-21. In the absence of the president, Miss Gladwin, who is doing Red Cross duty in Serbia, Mary Samuel, superintendent of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, presided. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. Dungan, Dr. Frank Garland of Dayton gave an address of welcome which was responded to by Florence Walker of Cleveland for the State Association and Jennie Tuttle of Columbus on behalf of the Educational League and the Public Health Nursing League. Miss DeWitt of Rochester, assistant editor of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* read a paper on Private Duty Nursing and a paper by Marion Chalmers of Akron was read on The Value of Specializing in the Care of Sick Babies.

During the session of the Public Health Nursing League many papers were read, among them, *Science of Relief in Relation to Nursing* by Cecelia Evans of Cleveland; *Industrial Nursing in Ohio* by Ellen Gadd of Springfield. Eight minute papers on Tuberculosis were read by Miss Ludwig, Miss Emrie, Miss McNamee and Hilda Crown. At the session of Nursing Education, Laura Logan read a very interesting paper on *The Place of the School Nurse in the University*.

MARIE LAWSON of Akron was elected president for the coming year with Florence Walker of Cleveland as vice-president; Mahal Morrison of Toledo, recording secretary, and Anna C. Gladwin of Akron, corresponding secretary.

Toledo.—JAMES HARRISON has resigned her position after eight years continuous service as night supervisor at the Toledo Hospital, and has gone to California for an indefinite stay.

Columbus.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ST. CARMEL HOSPITAL held its regular monthly meeting in St. Carmel Hall on November 6. Twenty-five members responded to roll-call and five applicants were taken into the Association. Dr. Lottie M. Lisle gave an interesting talk on the work of the Alumnae.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL met on October 6 at the nurses' home with about thirty nurses present. Several matters of importance were discussed, among them the creation of a memorial to Helen Hunt. Delegates were chosen to represent the society at the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs which was to be held the following week. About fifteen new members have been taken into the society in the last two months. A social hour and refreshments followed.

Philadelphia.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL held its regular monthly meeting at the Graduate Nurses' Club, on November 2. The first vice-president, Mrs. Frances H. Lewis, presided and there were twenty-eight members present. The deaths of Mrs. Kathleen Fitzgerald Elliott and Mrs. Margarita Lewis Belden were reported. The by-laws committee requested an extension of time to complete the new by-laws. Eight new members were admitted. By unanimous vote the Alice Fisher Memorial Scholarship was awarded to Anna Louise Stanley, class of 1921. A vote of thanks was tendered Margaret Wise for her work in connection with the scholarship. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Keweenaw for her interest and assistance in the Alumnae meetings held in the Nurses' Home of the hospital. The Alumnae voted to join Mrs. Lewis's Parliamentary Law Class to be held in the Club House in the near future. The chair appointed Miss Kennedy, Miss Lebbins, Miss Sutton, Miss Moran and Miss Gauthier to meet with the delegates of the other alumnae associations at the Club House to arrange for the ballot of the American Nursing Association. Miss Rager, Mrs. Warmuth and Miss Seltzer were appointed to draft resolutions on the deaths of two nurses mentioned.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL has the honor of claiming three of the twelve nurses who sailed for Europe from Philadelphia on the Red Cross ship. They were Florence Snyder, Martha Henderson and Faye Fulton. Miss Snyder was assigned to Russia; Miss Henderson and Miss Fulton to France.

THE NURSES' ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH HOSPITAL held its regular business meeting on November 8, in the Pennsylvania building of the hospital. Thirty-one members were present and two new members were admitted. Reports of standing committees were received, communications read and other business transacted, after which Susan C. French, superintendent of nurses, introduced Dr. Norman S. Rothchild who gave a very interesting lecture on "Twilight Sleep." At the meeting on December 1, Roberts West, a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Registration made an address.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held commencement exercises on November 10 in the Hahnemann College Hall. Twenty-seven nurses were graduated. Prizes were awarded for ethics and department. On the evening of November 11, the Alumnae Association gave a reception and dance in honor of the graduating class which was well attended.

MARY ELLA HOFFMAN, graduate of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, has given up private duty nursing and entered the Mason Tissue Mission in Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence.—**THE RHODE ISLAND NURSES' CLUB** met at the George Ide Chase Home for Nurses recently. Miss Lord presided. The business meeting was followed by a report of the convention of the American Nurses' Association by Miss Selley, the delegate from the Rhode Island Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association. Miss Selley's report was extremely interesting and was received with enthusiasm. Miss Lord spoke of the new victrola, which was obtained through the fund collected by the Home Mother, who makes caps for the nurses for a small sum each and donates the money to the Home. Miss Dearman played several selections which were very much enjoyed. Tea was served and a social hour enjoyed.

THE PROVIDENCE BRAINER GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS FOR NURSES held its November meeting at St. Stephens Church, on November 8. Dr. Fish, the Chaplain, gave an address appropriate to the season, All Saints. The report of the Annual Council at Portland, October 13 and 14, was read by the secretary. An unusually large number were present.

GRACE TAIT, second assistant superintendent of nurses at the Rhode Island Hospital, has resigned. Her engagement to Dr. Max Miller Post of Philadelphia is announced. Mrs. C. S. Westcott invited friends of Miss Tait to her charming home, on October 18. Miss Tait was given a cup and cancer shower. Emma Hurlinger, probation teacher at the Rhode Island Hospital has resigned her position there to take up private nursing. Annie L. Dickinson, formerly assistant room nurse is taking a course in Social Work in Boston. Harriet Goss, night superintendent, has resigned her position to take up private nursing. Her position has been filled by Mary Ellen Oding, class of 1914.

TEXAS

HOUSTON.—**THE ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL** has been recently organized by the graduate nurses of the Training School. The first class was graduated from the institution in 1897 and there have been on an average of eight nurses graduated yearly since. Up to the present the school has had no association of any kind. All the members are very enthusiastic about the or-

organization and are working hard to make it successful. At the first meeting held on September 13, the following officers were elected: honorary president, Sister Mary Elizabeth; acting president, Jennie Mulford; vice-presidents, Adeline Steele and Clara Fin; secretary, Dorothy Manly; treasurer, Nellie Reagan. At the second meeting on October 4, the members drew up the constitution and by-laws. At the meeting on November 1, the chairman of the several committees were elected and the members appointed.

THE NURSES OF THE BAPTIST HOSPITAL held a Hallowe'en party in the roof garden on October 31. Games appropriate to the occasion were played and refreshments served. More than fifty persons attended.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual business meeting for the election of officers on October 5. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. and a large number was present. The officers elected were president, Miss Schaleberger; vice-presidents, Miss Lee and Miss Doonan; recording secretary, Miss Mulford; corresponding secretary, Miss F. Koon; treasurer, Miss B. Smith.

DR. MANN'S HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL mourns the death of Bishop Franklin Spencer Spaulding which occurred on September 25 as a result of an automobile accident. As president of the Board of Trustees and Training School Committee, Bishop Spaulding for ten years has been a power in building up high ideals for the nursing profession in this state and the Training School has felt particularly favored in having such a truly great man as leader.

VERMONT

THE VERMONT STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a special meeting on November 18. Owing to the absence of the president and vice-president the secretary, Miss Connor, presided. After a business meeting at which by-laws and a constitution were adopted, Ella Phillips Crandall, executive secretary of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, gave an exceptionally interesting address on the History of the Development of Public Health Nursing as an Important Factor in the General Public Health Campaign.

WASHINGTON

TRACOMA.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH COUNTY held its regular meeting in the Tracoma Hotel on November 2, with a good attendance of members and two visitors present. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Cummings, showed the finances to be in a good condition. The secretary reported that the paid membership was seventy-three and there were indications that the next year would show an increase in members. One application for membership was accepted and one resignation, that of Mary P. Smith, who has gone east for an indefinite stay. It was decided that the nomination blank from the American Nurses' Association should not be filled out until after the next meeting of the State Councilmen. An interesting letter was read from Sam Xavier who is working in China as a missionary. The secretary read an article upon the medical schools of the United States and their decrease in attendance due to the rise in

their standards. Mrs. Cummings gave an interesting report of the Presidents' Council, which organization is composed of the presidents of the Women's Clubs of the city. She said that the Council would soon be a part of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and that the various city organizations could hold their meetings in the Assembly rooms of the Perry Museum when it was completed. The election of officers took place at this meeting resulting as follows: president, Mrs. Agnes F. Leighton; vice-president, Mary A. Mulvey; secretary, Anna T. Phillips; treasurer, Etta B. Cummings. The trustees are Anna T. Powell, Anna Delgard, Alta Williams, Agnes Henriksen, and Mrs. A. S. Krone.

WISCONSIN

REPORT OF REGISTRATION IN WISCONSIN. The term of waiver expired September 1, 1914. Eleven hundred ninety-three nurses were granted registration without examination. Fourteen Wisconsin hospitals were denied registration for their nurses under the provision whereby it was granted without examination. Thirty-eight nurses applied for registration by examination under the provision of the law whereby applicants not having graduated from approved schools but who had been in the actual practice of nursing for three years previous to application, might, upon passing a satisfactory examination, be granted registration. Three of the applicants had had no hospital practice and utterly failed. The other applicants had had from several months to eight or ten years hospital service and twenty-five of these were granted certificates of registration. For the benefit of the above thirty-eight applicants, six examinations of two days duration have been given.

The questions used in the last two examinations, for nurses who made application previous to September 1, 1914, will be published in a future number of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*.

MILWAUKEE.—THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its first monthly meeting of the year on September 8, at Gimbel's Tea Room. The roll-call showed twenty-nine members and twenty-five visitors present. It was decided that at future meetings fifteen minutes should be given to informal discussion of topics interesting to nurses. A motion was made that the treasurer send ten dollars to the Nurses' Relief Fund as a thank offering for the growth of the Association. An enjoyable program of vocal selections and recitations was presented and Lottie Stearns spoke in a most interesting and instructive manner on Woman and Labor.

MARQUETTE.—THE NURSES' CIRCLE OF THE MARQUETTE WOMEN'S LEAGUE gave a card party at the home of Miss E. Thomas on October 21. The affair was well attended. The proceeds are to be used for thanksgiving baskets and for the relief of sufferers abroad at Christmas time.

BIRTHS

On October 2, at Indianola, Iowa, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Newsome. Mrs. Newsome was Amanda Strickland, Methodist Hospital Training School, Des Moines, Iowa.

On October 23, at Des Moines, Iowa, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hart. Mrs. Hart was Anna Cannavan, Mercy Hospital Training School, Des Moines.

On October 23, at St. Louis, Missouri, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hop-

Mrs. Mrs. Hopkins was Maude Dunton, class of 1910, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owen, a son. Mrs. Owen was Margarette Coutte, class of 1912, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Professor Owen is a teacher in the American Mission School at Assiut, Egypt.

On September 25, at Evanston, Illinois, a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Ford. Mrs. Ford was Edith Monroehaus, class of 1905, West Side Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

On October 7, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Perry. Mrs. Perry was Bertha Sallert, class of 1904, Illinois Training School for Nurses.

On August 6, at Chicago, Illinois, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Swift. Mrs. Swift was Mary Hannan, class of 1909, Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

On August 10, at Chicago, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Kratzer. Mrs. Kratzer was Elizabeth Bunzsch, class of 1907, Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

On September 2, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. William Pyne. Mrs. Pyne was Blanche Cleuthier, class of 1907, Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

MARRIAGES

On October 2, at Brooklyn, New York, Katherine Tallman Westervelt, class of 1911, Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School, to Henry Cutler Low.

On August 20, at Troy, New York, Katherine Staples, class of 1912, Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School, to Dr. Oswald Lowrey.

On October 7, at Bradford, Pennsylvania, Hilda Mae Lindberg, class of 1912, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, to Rev. William J. Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Evans will live in Memphis, Tennessee.

On November 1, Lottie Creed, class of 1911, Fort Wayne Lutheran Hospital, to Giles Wade, Tipton, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Wade will live in Hillmer, Indiana.

On September 16, at Winthrop, Iowa, Mildred Flickinger, class of 1912, Finley Hospital Training School, to Harvey Irmacher. Mr. and Mrs. Irmacher will live in Dubuque.

On October 8, at Hampton, Iowa, Bertha E. Van Gunningen, class of 1911, Fremont Hospital, Fremont, Nebraska, to Henry W. Ralsch. Mr. and Mrs. Ralsch will live in Hampton.

Recently, at Clinton, Iowa, Daisy Laurence, class of 1907, Finley Hospital, to Harry Shambaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Shambaugh will live in Dubuque.

On October, Anna Bruer, class of 1909, Fort Wayne Lutheran Hospital, to Fred Grovesch. Mr. and Mrs. Grovesch will live in Fort Wayne.

On October 20, at Des Moines, Iowa, Mary Bowler, Mercy Hospital Training School, to John Lischer. Mr. and Mrs. Lischer will live in Greenfield, Iowa.

On July 2, at Savannah, Georgia, Olive Ferrebee, class of 1908, Savannah Hospital, to Leon D. Lyman.

On October 6, Grace Elaire, class of 1914, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to Dr. L. C. Oakwood.

On October 15, Frances Leavitt, class of 1912, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to Dr. James Patterson.

On September 2, Edna Caven, class of 1912, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to Mr. J. E. Elgby.

In September, Pearl Unger, class of 1907, West Side Hospital, Chicago, to Henry Schippel. Mr. and Mrs. Schippel will live in Rockfall, Illinois.

On October 29, at Chicago, Agnes Horan, class of 1929, Mercy Hospital, to Thomas E. Kavanaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Kavanaugh will live in Chicago.

In September, at Chicago, Clara Saffin, class of 1929, Mercy Hospital, to Frederick Utgatel. Mr. and Mrs. Utgatel will live in Chicago.

On September 28, Mahel Porter, St. Luke's Hospital, New York, to George Detmold.

On September 28, Stella Adams, class of 1931, Buffalo Homoeopathic Hospital, to William Horian. Mr. and Mrs. Horian will live in Buffalo.

On June 29, Jeannette Wiggles, class of 1932, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to Walter Dyer. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer will live in Germantown.

On August 7, Edith I. Abrahamson, class of 1932, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to Charles N. Boulton. Mr. and Mrs. Boulton will live in Camden, New Jersey.

On August 15, at Philadelphia, Mrs. Mahel Cavanagh-Ashmond, class of 1929, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to Mr. Frank E. Hippler. Mr. and Mrs. Hippler will live in Philadelphia.

On August 25, Emma Bayuk, class of 1932, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to David N. Rappaport, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Rappaport will live in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On September 3, Rebecca Rubincoff, class of 1931, Jewish Hospital, to Mr. Abe Laz. Mr. and Mrs. Laz will live in Philadelphia.

On September 15, Ethel K. Altshuler, class of 1932, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to Milton K. Myers, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Myers will live in Philadelphia.

Recently, Grace Lord Craig, class of 1931, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, to James Butterworth. Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth will live in Philadelphia.

DEATHS

On September 11, at St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, Washington, Mary Compton Burnett, after a long and painful illness. Miss Burnett was a graduate of the University of Maryland Hospital Training School and was a valuable and prominent worker in the nursing affairs of her state. Her pioneer work in the west is an example of excellence and efficiency.

On August 5, at the home of her mother at Pleasant Grove, Belmont County, Ohio, Mary Laura McMillan, class of 1925, Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia. Miss McMillan was a member of the alumnae and state associations. She spent most of her time in private work.

In September, at Los Gatos, California, Mrs. E. J. Laybuck. Mrs. Laybuck was Anna Holmberg, class of 1925, West Side Hospital, Chicago.

On September 9, Ella Bower, class of 1929, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia. Interment was in Greenwood cemetery, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

On September 8, at the Boston City Hospital, Annie L. Bay, class of 1929, of that hospital. After a long illness Miss Bay returned to the hospital which she loved and where she had been a faithful head nurse.

In October, at her late home Midway, Albert County, New Brunswick, of tuberculosis, Mrs. Harle A. Frenser. Mrs. Frenser was formerly Clara M. Stevens, class of 1929, Rhode Island Hospital. The death of her infant daughter preceded hers by a very short time.

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON, R.N.

THE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: THEIR CAUSATION, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. By Gilman Thompson, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Cornell Medical College, New York City, Visiting Physician in Bellevue Hospital. Illustrated. D. Appleton and Company, New York and London. Price \$5.00

That the prevention of disease has become a greater factor than the cure of disease in the practice of medicine is an accepted fact, no one disputes it, but that any besides the medical profession is accountable for the prevention of diseases is not so generally allowed. The public feels in a vague way that physicians and legislators must unite in carrying the burden of the responsibility; it is not an universally appreciated fact that the entire community is concerned. Dr. Thompson says:

It has come to pass that in the complex modern civilization the evolution of new machinery and apparatus, new varieties of food and drink, new occupations and habits of life, in a word, of the entire social environment, has been accompanied by the employment of new poisons in the mechanical arts, new poisons of inhalation, new uses for the muscles, new strains of the nerves, and new strains of the mind. Many of these factors operate most insidiously, others more acutely but, sooner or later, tend to injure the structures of the body or alter its activities in a manner to produce what fairly may be regarded as definite occupational diseases or disorders, many of which affect longevity and mortality in very striking degree. Almost all these diseases of occupation are preventable and this aspect of the subject is one which in some phase or other concerns the whole community; for it presents a legislative aspect, a practical business side, and a humanitarian interest. Legislators should concern themselves with restrictive legislation; manufacturers, with practical efforts to preserve the health of their employees; experts in hygiene or relief and physicians and social workers should cooperate in obtaining much needed data on which to base a rational policy of prevention.

Surely response to such an appeal should be abundant and prompt. It ought to find its answer from hundreds and thousands of young men pouring out of the universities equipped with all that the arts and sciences can give them and confident in their capabilities. Surely such a book as Dr. Thompson's must become an inspiration to many of the

younger generation in search of a career. It is the first great work on this subject to appear in this country and apart from its strictly professional character it forms a most readable book, and one that no one who is interested in humanitarian and altruistic work can afford to pass by. The title of the book epitomizes its contents in a way that leaves no need for further comment here.

THE QUESTION OF ALCOHOL. By Edward Huntington Williams, M.D., Formerly Associate Professor of Pathology, State University of Iowa, and Assistant Physician in the New York State Hospital Service; Author of "The Walled City," "Increasing Your Mental Efficiency," etc., and Joint-Author of "The Wonders of Science in Modern Life." The Goodhue Company, 139 West 23rd Street, New York. Price 75 cents.

This little book of some 130 pages, discusses the question of alcohol and greater evils. The author has enlisted in the cause of the public which, he claims and proves his claim, is systematically deluded by false teaching. Certainly if one may judge by results, there has been something wrong with the effort to control the liquor traffic in the past, since the author's statistics reveal such facts as that the average American today consumes more than five times as much liquor as did the average American of 65 years ago; that prohibitory legislation is prone to increase illicit manufacture of liquor of the lowest quality; that where the law is successful in preventing the sale of liquor, substitutes of drugs, far more dangerous than alcohol, are resorted to and thus the use of cocaine and morphine makes the last state of the man worse than the first.

Dr. Williams in five essays discusses the mistakes of the temperance campaign of the past and his idea of possible reform. The question is presented under the following captions: The Drug-Habit Menace; Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Its Results; Liquor Legislation and Insanity; The Liquor Question in Medicine and, finally, What Shall We Do About It? There is much to interest the thoughtful reader in Dr. Williams' forceful arraignment of the false teachers and careless lawmakers and it behooves us all to take our share of the labor in this movement for man's betterment.

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